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WITH MAP.

No. 22.

West Riding County Council.

REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

UPON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

ROTHERHAM UNION.

Printed by Order of the West Riding Public Health and Housing Committee.

MAY 1924.





ROTHERHAM UNION.

The location of this Union is in South Yorkshire. It includes a portion of the County Boroughs of Sheffield (Tinsley Parish) and Rotherham. Reference to the map appended will show the relation to neighbouring authorities.

The greatest distance across the Union is about 15 miles from the western extremity of the parish of Wentworth to the eastern boundary of Maltby, and its width from Catcliffe to Hooton Roberts is about 9 miles.

The area of the Union is 50,161 acres, the portion within the administrative County being 42,742 acres, that in Rotherham 5,893 acres, and the portion in Sheffield 1,526 acres.

About four-fifths of the district is in the drainage area of the River Don and its tributaries, the Rother and Dearne, and about one-fifth of the area on the extreme east is in the drainage area of the Trent, the surface water flowing by the Firbeck Dyke to the Torne and on to the Trent.

The River Don enters the Union at Sheffield and flows in a north-easterly direction for about 7½ miles and leaves the area at Swinton. It divides the Union into two parts, the eastern portion being entirely rural, and in the western portion are the Urban Districts of Greasbrough, Rawmarsh, Swinton, and Wath, and the Rural Parishes of Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth.

In the Don Valley the altitude rises from 50 O.D. at Swinton to 518 O.D.—the highest part in the Union at Hoover Stand in the parish of Brampton Bierlow. On the eastern side of the valley the land rises to 483 O.D. on the Rotherham and Tickhill main road at the boundary of the Parishes of Bramley and Wickersley near Bramley village.

The River Dearne drains the north-western portion of the Union, including part of the parishes of Brampton Bierlow, Wentworth and the Urban District of Wath-upon-Deane.

The River Rother is one of the main tributaries of the River Don. It enters the Union at the south-western corner of the parish of Aston-cum-Aughton and passing by the parishes of Orgreave, Treeton, Brinsworth and Whiston joins the River Don in the County Borough of Rotherham.

In the Trent drainage area the altitude varies from 50 O.D. at the extreme eastern corner of the parish of Maltby to 483 O.D., as in the case of the eastern side of the Don drainage area.

As regards waterways, the Dearne and Dove canal enters the area in the parish of Brampton Bierlow, passes through the Urban Districts of Wath and Swinton and joins the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation in Swinton. The latter canal passes from Rotherham through Greasbrough and part of Rawmarsh to join the navigable part of the River Don at Aldwarke Lock. It again starts at the Kilnhurst Cut in Rawmarsh, passing through a portion of the latter district and Swinton and leaves the Union at the north-east corner of Swinton.

Geologically the Union is situated for the most part on the upper coal-measures, which are capped in the east by the magnesian limestone in the parishes of Hooton Levitt, Laughton-en-le-Morthen and Maltby.

The populous parts of the Union are well served by railways (vide the accompanying map), and the mineral transport needs of the eastern portion of the district are met by the two railways which pass through it.

Road transport is fairly good, there being about 38 miles of main roads in the administrative area and about 168 miles of district roads. Omnibus and electric tram traffic has notably increased of late years.

The principal industry is coal mining, coal being won from under all the parishes in the Union.

The South Yorkshire coalfield extensions have now got a firm hold of the eastern portion of the area at Maltby, and at Thurcroft in the parish of Laughton-en-le-Morthen. The conspicuous extension of coal mining is evidenced largely by the growth of population in the parishes concerned. Naturally, this invasion has had its reflex on the social condition of the people—and to the student there is quite obvious still a marked distinction in the habits of the two types—and their pleasures are equally distinct. Football and picture houses are the more prominent.

Steel and heavy engineering industries have been established in the districts which abut on the River Don.

Agricultural pursuits are carried on in all the 19 Rural Parishes.

TABLE I.—AREA, POPULATION, RATEABLE VALUE, ETC.

	Area in Acres.	1921 Census Figs.		Density of population, 1921.		Rateable Value, 1921.	Elevation (in feet) above Sea Level.		Drainage Area.	Industries.
		Popu- lation.	Struc- turally separate dwellings occupied.	Persons per Occupied Dwelling	Persons per Acre.		Max.	Min.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) £	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
URBAN DISTRICTS:—										
Greasbrough	2413	3182	682	4·66	1·32	23693	375·0	75·0	Don	Coal Mining, Bye- products, Iron, Steel, Agriculture.
Rawmarsh	2550	17911	3656	4·90	7·02	85958	375·0	64·5	„	Iron, Steel, Coal Mining.
Swinton	1730	13925	2853	4·88	8·05	46256	325·0	50·0	„	Iron, Steel, Glass, Chemical, Coal Mining.
Wath-upon-Dearne ...	2335	12866	2619	4·91	5·51	69470	325·0	75·0	Dearne	Coal Mining, Bye- products, Glass, Soap, Chemical.
RURAL PARISHES:—										
Aston-cum-Aughton ...	3009	4489	889	5·05	1·49	31625	400·0	125·0	Rother	Coal Mining, Agri- culture.
Bramley	1408	2037	403	5·05	1·44	7082	483·0	289·0	Trent	„ „
Brampton Bierlow ...	2619	1573	306	5·14	0·60	24357	518·5	100·0	Dearne	„ „
†Brampton-en-le-Morthen	1123	1170	241	4·85	1·04	4269	425·0	325·0	Don-Trent	„ „
Brinsworth	1798	2421	429	5·64	1·34	36874	227·0	82·5	Rother	Coal Mining, Agri- culture, Railways.
Catcliffe	689	1771	323	5·48	2·57	9846	300·0	96·0	„	Coal Mining, Agri- culture.
Dalton	1976	3571	520	6·87	1·80	21962	475·0	70·0	Don	„ „
Hooton Levitt	549	125	23	5·43	0·22	428	450·0	250·0	Trent	„ „
Hooton Roberts	1057	187	43	4·35	0·17	2731	300·0	50·0	Don	„ „
†Laughton-en-le-Morthen	3879	2679	522	5·13	0·69	22520	475·0	150·0	Trent	„ „
Maltby	4100	7531	1365	5·52	1·83	20824	450·0	50·0	„	„ „
Orgreave	547	152	32	4·75	0·27	7425	250·0	100·0	Rother	„ „
Ravenfield	1236	352	77	4·57	0·28	6074	427·0	75·0	Don	„ „
Thrybergh	1318	2859	472	6·06	2·17	10231	325·0	60·0	„	„ „
Treeton	1166	1903	386	4·93	1·63	13231	325·0	100·0	Rother	„ „
Ulley	934	225	50	4·50	0·24	2457	375·0	150·0	„	„ „
Wentworth	2328	1811	400	4·53	0·77	16253	475·0	150·0	Dearne-Don	„ „
Whiston	3431	2075	410	5·06	0·60	14357	400·0	75·0	Rother	„ „
Wickersley	1274	1004	228	4·40	0·78	5852	483·0	200·0	Don-Trent	„ „
Total of Rural Parishes ...	34441	37935	7119	5·33	1·10	258398	518·5	50·0	—	—
*Rotherham Union ...	43469	85819	16929	5·07	1·97	483775	518·5	50·0	—	—

* Excluding the County Borough of Rotherham and the Parish of Tinsley, County Borough of Sheffield.

† Since the survey the parishes of Brampton-en-le-Morthen and Laughton-en-le-Morthen have been amalgamated, the reconstituted parish being called Thurcroft.

TABLE II.—GROWTH OF POPULATION IN TWELVE DECADES, 1801—1921.

(1)	Present Area. — Acres.	POPULATION.												
		1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Urban Districts:—														
Greasbrough ...	2413	1166	1253	1252	1290	1623	2017	2937	2782	2914	3217	3131	3134	3182
Rawmarsh ...	2550	1011	1110	1259	1538	2068	2533	4374	6869	9823	11983	14587	17185	17911
Swinton ...	1730	473	846	1050	1252	1660	1817	3190	5150	7968	9705	12217	13654	13925
Wath-upon-Deerne ...	2335	1222	1485	1843	2131	2597	2668	3009	3488	5491	7048	8515	11823	12866
Rural Parishes:—														
Aston-cum-Aughton	3009	586	601	556	564	678	862	995	1667	2352	2927	3158	4204	4489
Bramley ...	1408	238	229	301	290	353	386	335	360	421	454	431	1335	2037
Brampton Bierlow ...	2619	300	350	421	480	560	568	619	625	1160	1443	1385	1396	1573
† Brampton-en-le-Morthen ...	1123	120	110	136	142	139	134	116	125	137	106	102	148	1170
Brinsworth ...	1798	183	208	225	227	241	266	238	210	182	153	953	2082	2421
Catcliffe ...	689	135	170	202	196	252	273	279	336	349	532	1232	1555	1771
Dalton ...	1976	225	264	225	187	288	319	336	409	408	412	438	3248	3571
Hooton Levitt ...	549	73	96	95	92	76	109	84	87	95	57	76	89	125
Hooton Roberts ...	1057	158	143	190	178	175	218	241	216	235	225	209	191	187
† Laughton-en-le-Morthen ...	3879	465	614	652	780	742	734	736	683	663	660	631	1859	2679
Maltby ...	4100	527	602	679	752	763	815	774	718	795	709	716	1700	7531
Orgreave ...	547	45	42	47	35	52	57	72	93	81	101	132	128	152
Ravenfield ...	1236	172	183	187	229	241	180	183	168	172	177	217	316	352
Thrybergh ...	1318	247	272	315	332	214	239	235	216	207	245	489	2656	2859
Treeton ...	1166	312	338	364	345	419	386	368	330	482	1301	1969	1859	1903
Ulley ...	934	196	127	203	193	188	182	165	186	136	175	225	239	225
Wentworth ...	2328	978	1086	1269	1394	1497	1556	1650	1678	1792	1926	1934	1949	1811
Whiston ...	3431	672	762	859	927	1103	1050	1185	1317	1388	1311	1982	1939	2075
Wickersley ...	1274	270	311	432	527	652	700	709	717	798	732	703	956	1004
Total of Rural Parishes	34441	5902	6508	7358	7870	8633	9034	9320	10141	11853	13646	16982	27849	37935
Total for Portion of Poor Law Union in West Riding.	43469	9774	11202	12762	14081	16581	18069	22830	28430	38049	45599	55432	73645	85819

† By Order of the County Council dated 10th January, 1923, confirmed by the Ministry of Health on the 8th March, 1923, the Townships of Brampton-en-le-Morthen and Laughton-en-le-Morthen were amalgamated and called Thurcroft.

TABLE II (a)—DENSITY OF POPULATION, &c.

District.	Census.	Houses.		Population.			Persons per Inhabited House.
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Greasbrough Urban	1911	659	15	1610	1524	3134	4.76
	1921	682	11	1564	1613	3177	4.66
Rawmarsh Urban	1911	3547	53	8929	8256	17185	4.84
	1921	3662	37	9136	8749	17885	4.88
Swinton Urban	1911	2791	29	7202	6452	13654	4.89
	1921	2853	36	7198	6714	13912	4.88
Wath-upon-Deerne Urban	1911	2356	41	6173	5650	11823	5.02
	1921	2629	44	6603	6254	12857	4.89
Rotherham Rural	1911	5395	128	14810	13039	27849	5.16
	1921	7129	128	19644	18291	37935	5.32

TABLE II (b).—Private Families classified by size of Family, Rooms Occupied, and Density of Occupation.

Number of Persons in Family.	Number of Private Families occupying the following number of Rooms.								Total Private Families.		Population in Private Families.	Rooms Occupied.	Density of Occupation.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 and over.	No.	%			Average Number of Rooms per Person.	Population at following densities of occupation (rooms per person).			
														Under .3	.3 and under .5	.5 and under .7	.7 and under 1.0
Greasbrough U.D.																	
1	2	9	6	10	2	1	—	—	30	4.0	30	95	3.17	—	—	—	—
2	3	33	10	48	16	10	3	—	123	16.2	246	458	1.86	—	—	6	—
3	6	36	24	65	29	16	3	1	180	23.7	540	689	1.28	—	18	103	—
4	1	17	7	70	22	20	—	—	137	18.1	548	573	1.05	4	—	68	28
5	1	9	14	49	24	13	2	2	114	15.1	570	495	0.87	5	45	70	245
6	—	3	6	30	17	9	1	—	66	8.7	396	292	0.74	—	18	216	102
7	—	1	2	32	9	7	4	1	56	7.4	392	270	0.69	7	14	224	98
8	—	3	1	12	5	1	2	1	25	3.3	200	114	0.57	24	8	136	3
9	—	1	—	9	5	2	1	—	16	2.1	144	72	0.50	9	81	45	—
10	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	8	1.1	80	36	0.45	—	60	20	—
11 and over	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	0.3	24	9	0.38	—	24	—	—
Total Private Families	13	112	70	332	130	79	16	5	757	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in Private Families	35	354	254	1479	591	345	84	28	—	—	3170	—	—	49	263	893	481
Rooms Occupied	13	224	210	1323	650	492	132	54	—	—	—	3103	0.98	—	—	—	—
	1.7	14.8	9.2	43.9	17.2	10.4	2.1	0.7	100.0	1921	Percentage of families living in various units of occupation.						
	0.5	3.6	4.5	55.4	17.9	13.6	2.7	1.8	100.0	1911	Percentage of families living in various units of occupation.						

Rawmarsh U.D.

[illegible]

Swinton U.D.

1	3	18	13	20	5	12	—	1	72	2·3	72	266	3·69	—	—	—	—
2	10	74	54	160	30	79	3	—	410	13·3	820	1613	1·97	—	—	20	—
3	8	114	92	257	61	114	8	3	657	21·4	1971	2642	1·34	—	24	342	—
4	1	58	89	233	71	122	4	1	579	18·8	2316	2457	1·06	4	—	232	356
5	—	36	68	219	64	101	3	3	494	16·0	2470	2159	0·87	—	180	340	1095
6	—	11	48	178	39	67	4	3	350	11·4	2100	1549	0·74	—	66	1356	234
7	—	7	36	118	25	42	1	—	229	7·4	1603	984	0·61	49	252	826	441
8	—	5	27	68	14	42	1	—	157	5·1	1256	700	0·56	40	216	656	336
9	—	2	13	39	8	15	—	1	78	2·5	702	345	0·49	18	468	207	—
10	—	—	6	18	6	6	—	1	37	1·2	370	166	0·45	—	240	120	—
11 and over	—	—	2	9	2	6	—	—	19	0·6	223	88	0·39	22	168	33	—
Total Private Families	22	325	448	1319	325	606	24	13	3082	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in Private Families	51	1093	2048	6209	1527	2809	100	66	—	—	13903	—	—	133	1614	4132	2462
Rooms Occupied	22	650	1344	5276	1625	3701	200	151	—	—	—	12969	0·93	—	—	—	—
	0·7 0·0	10·5 2·5	14·5 9·9	42·9 49·7	10·5 13·3	19·7 22·1	0·8 1·7	0·4 0·8	100·0 100·0	1921 Percentage 1911 Percentage	of families living in various units of occupation.	of families living in various units of occupation.					

TABLE II (b).—Private Families classified by size of Family, Rooms Occupied, and Density of Occupation.

Number of Per- sons in Family.	Number of Private Families occupy- ing the following number of Rooms.								Total Private Families.		Population in Private Families.	Rooms Occupied.	Density of Occupation.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 and over	No.	%			Average Number of Rooms per Person.	Population at following densities of occupation (rooms per person).			
														Under .3	.3 and under .5	.5 and under .7	.7 and under 1.0
Wath-upon-Dearne.																	
1	4	19	14	13	5	8	1	—	64	2.3	64	217	3.39	—	—	—	—
2	5	62	23	142	59	63	2	1	373	13.4	746	1540	2.06	—	—	10	—
3	1	82	37	203	98	97	6	3	527	19.0	1581	2270	1.44	—	3	246	—
4	1	58	37	222	106	114	9	3	550	19.9	2200	2455	1.12	4	—	236	144
5	—	35	41	157	97	92	10	5	437	15.7	2185	2011	0.92	—	175	205	785
6	—	10	23	135	67	63	6	3	307	11.1	1842	1431	0.78	—	60	948	402
7	1	7	19	104	58	60	4	2	255	9.2	1785	1206	0.68	56	133	728	777
8	—	7	9	50	25	21	3	2	117	4.2	936	545	0.58	56	72	600	168
9	—	2	4	40	19	22	—	—	87	3.1	783	408	0.52	18	396	324	45
10	—	1	1	19	5	8	—	1	35	1.3	350	171	0.49	10	200	100	30
11 and over	—	1	5	6	3	8	—	—	23	0.8	263	104	0.40	67	107	89	—
Total Private Families	12	284	219	1091	552	556	41	20	2775	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in P r i v a t e Families	28	1000	981	5137	2612	2674	197	106	—	—	12735	—	—	211	1146	3486	2351
Rooms Occupied	12	568	657	4364	2700	3410	344	243	—	—	—	12358	0.97	—	—	—	—
	0.4	10.2	7.9	39.4	19.9	20.0	1.5	0.7	100.0	1921	Percentage of families living in various units of occupation.						
	0.1	3.6	3.6	47.7	20.1	21.9	1.6	1.4	100.0	1911	Percentage of families living in various units of occupation.						

Rotherham Rural.

1	6	49	38	23	17	13	2	—	148	1.9	148	489	3.30	—	—	—	—
2	15	198	142	223	181	120	13	5	897	11.5	1794	3526	1.97	—	—	30	14
3	18	263	174	337	354	205	30	14	1395	17.9	4185	5860	1.40	—	54	789	3
4	14	156	185	377	459	233	26	25	1475	18.9	5900	6624	1.12	56	24	608	732
5	4	91	160	329	418	234	23	15	1279	16.4	6395	5927	0.93	20	455	300	1645
6	1	55	116	222	280	177	15	6	872	11.2	5232	4024	0.77	13	318	2028	1680
7	1	24	79	171	285	121	19	8	708	9.1	4956	3419	0.69	175	553	1197	2744
8	—	11	56	117	183	75	15	6	463	5.9	3704	2235	0.60	98	448	2400	600
9	1	1	20	70	115	64	10	10	291	3.7	2619	1534	0.59	18	810	1548	117
10	—	2	8	38	75	31	4	2	160	2.1	1600	799	0.50	20	460	1000	100
11 and over	—	1	4	19	57	24	1	5	111	1.4	1283	612	0.48	72	938	217	—
Total Private Families	60	351	982	1926	2424	1297	163	96	7799	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in Private Families	188	2939	4388	9325	12947	6649	847	533	—	—	37816	—	—	467	4060	10617	7635
Rooms Occupied	60	1692	2943	7704	12120	7966	1363	1201	—	—	—	35049	0.93	—	—	—	—
	0.8	10.9	12.6	24.7	31.1	16.6	2.1	1.2	100.0	1921	Percentage of families living in various units of occupation.						
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1911	Percentage of families living in various units of occupation.						

The figures below the heavy line in the above tables indicate the number of families living under overcrowded conditions on the Registrar-General's standard of two persons per room.
*The boundaries of this district having been altered since the Census of 1911, comparative figures are not available.

TABLE III.—DATES OF FORMATION OF THE SANITARY DISTRICT, AND ADOPTION OF ACTS. BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

District.	Date of formation.	Adoptive Acts in Force.			Bye-Laws with Date of Adoption.							Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.	Private Street Works Act.
		Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.	Public Health Acts Amend-ment Act, 1890.	Public Health Act Amend-ment Act, 1907.	New Streets and Buildings.	Cleansing of Footways & Pavements.	Prevention of Nuisances.	Common Lodging Houses.	Slaughter Houses.	Offensive Trades.	Other Matters.		
Greasbrough Urban	1873	Yes	Yes Parts 1 & 3	No	1898	—	1898	—	1875	—	—	1900	No
Rawmarsh Urban	1868	Yes	Yes	Yes	1898	—	1898	—	1905	—	—	1891	1914
Swinton Urban	1876	No	Parts 2, 3, 4 & 5	Yes	1900	—	1900	1900	1900	1913	Houses let in lodgings	1900	Yes
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban	1881	Yes	Yes	Yes Part	1883	—	1883	1883	1883	—	—	1906	Yes
Rotherham Rural	1872	1902	Part 3 so far as applic-able to a Rural District	Yes in part	1902	—	1877	1877	1905	—	—	1906	Yes

TABLE IV—ISOLATION, DISINFECTION, BURIAL GROUNDS, PUBLIC SCAVENGING, BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

District.	Isolation Hospital.	Disinfecting Apparatus.	Ambulance.	Burial Grounds.	Public Scavenging.	Destructor or Tip.	Baths & Wash Houses.	Public Mortuary.
URBAN DISTRICTS.								
Greasbrough ...	*	Yes	Yes	Cemetery, St. Mary's Church.	Yes	Tips and Land	None	None
Rawmarsh ...	Own Hospital	„	„	2 Cemeteries St. Mary's Church.	„	„	„	„
Swinton ...	*	„	„	Kilnhurst Cemetery, St. Margaret's, Swinton.	„	„	„	Yes
Wath-upon-Dearne	*	„	„	St. Thomas's, Kilnhurst. Wath Cemetery. Christ Church, Brampton. West Melton, Congregational. All Saints' Parish Church.	„	„	Yes	„
ROTHERHAM R. D.								
Aston-cum-Aughton	†	„	„	Cemetery and Churchyard	Yes, by Contract	Tips and Land	None	None
Bramley ...	†	„	„	Cemetery	„	„	„	„
Brampton-Bierlow	*	„	„	—	„	„	„	„
Brampton-en-le-Morthen	†	„	„	—	No, by Colliery Co. and Owners	Land	„	„
Brinsworth ...	†	„	„	Churchyard	Yes, by Contract	Tip and Land	„	„
Catcliffe ...	†	„	„	Cemetery	„	„	„	„
Dalton ...	*	„	„	Churchyard	„	„	„	„
Hooton Levitt ...	†	„	„	—	No, by Owners	Land	„	„
Hooton Roberts ...	*	„	„	Churchyard extension	Yes, by Contract	„	„	„
Laughton-en-le-Morthen	†	„	„	Churchyard	„	Tip and Land	„	„
Maltby ...	†	„	„	Cemetery Churchyard	„	„	„	„
Orgreave ...	†	„	„	—	„	Land	„	„
Ravensfield ...	*	„	„	Churchyard	No, by Owners	„	„	„
Thrybergh ...	*	„	„	„	Yes, by Contract	Tip and Land	„	„
Treeton ...	†	„	„	Cemetery Churchyard,	„	„	„	„
Ulley ...	†	„	„	„	No, by Owners	Land	„	„
Wentworth ...	*	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Whiston ...	†	„	„	„	Yes, by Contract	„	„	„
Wickersley ...	†	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

* Wath, Swinton and District Joint Hospital Board's Hospital at Wath Wood and Smallpox Hospital at Hooper.

† South Rotherham, etc., Joint Hospital Committee's Hospital at Swallow Nest and Smallpox Hospital in Brampton-en-le-Morthen parish.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Urban Districts of Greasbrough and Rawmarsh and the Rural Parishes of Wentworth and Whiston obtain water from the Rotherham Corporation, who receive water (gathered from a moorland gathering ground in the Valley of the Don) in bulk from Sheffield or from the Derwent Valley Water Board. The Corporation also supply the Rural Village of Whiston with water from their Pinch Mill supply.

Sheffield also supply water in bulk to the Rotherham Rural District Council, who distribute the water in the parishes of Aston-cum-Aughton, Bramley, Brampton-en-le-Morthen, Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Dalton, Hooton Levitt, Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Maltby, Orgreave, Ravensfield, Thrybergh, Ulley, Whiston and Wickersley and through the Earl Fitzwilliam to Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth

The Swinton Urban District possesses waterworks constituted by wells in their own area, viz. (1) Wortley Avenue Well, (2) Piccadilly Well, and (3) Crossley's Well.

Similarly, Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District is provided from a bore hole in their own district at their pumping station situate near to the Great Central Railway Station.

The Thurcroft Colliery Company supply water to Thurcroft Village.

General.—Isolated houses obtain their water supply from wells or springs.

TABLE V.—WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

	Centre of Population.	Approximate number of Inhabited Houses, 1921.	Approximate Population, 1921.	Water Supplies.		Sewerage.		Destination.	Sewage.
				Public.	Other.	System.	Kind.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I. URBAN:— Greasbrough	Greasbrough	490	2240	Yes	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	Precipitation, filtration and land
	Nether Haugh	42	192	"	—	—	Pipes and rubble	Land and ditches	"
	Mangham Road	53	242	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	Precipitation and filtration
	Stone and Parkgate Rows	30	137	"	—	"	"	Rawmarsh U.D.C. works	"
	*Holm Flat and Greasbro' Road	13	60	"	—	—	—	Dike	"
	Rest of District	68	311	"	Wells	—	—	Cesspools and land	"
	Parkgate	2010	9849	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	Precipitation and filtration
	Rawmarsh	698	3420	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Sandhill, Ryecroft and Rose Hill	811	3974	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Upper Haugh	63	309	"	—	"	"	Outfall works and part old brickworks and land	"
Swinton	Top Stubbin	5	25	"	—	—	"	Colliery pond	"
	Nether Haugh	3	15	"	—	—	"	Land	"
	Rest of District	41	201	"	Wells and springs	—	"	Cesspools and land	"
	Swinton	1581	7620	"	"	Yes	"	Outfall works (part to Warren Vale Colliery Pond)	Precipitation, filtration and land
	Roman Terrace	631	3041	"	—	"	"	Outfall works	"
	Kilnhurst	423	2039	"	—	"	Pipes and open channels	Outfall works, cesspools and River Don	"
	Piccadilly	100	482	"	—	"	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Birdwell Flatts and High Thorne	118	569	"	—	"	"	Outfall works and cesspools	"
	Rest of District	26	125	"	Wells and springs	—	Pipes and rubble	Cesspools and land	"
	Wath	1308	6278	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	Precipitation and filtration
Wath-upon-Dearne	West Melton	1232	5913	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Newhill	76	364	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Rest of District	44	211	"	Wells	"	"	Cesspools and land	"
	Swallownest	526	2633	"	—	"	"	Outfall works	"
	Aston	40	200	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aughton	104	520	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Fence	74	370	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aston Terraces	110	550	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Netherthorpe	22	110	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Rest of District	22	110	"	Wells	"	"	Cesspools, land and ditches	"
Bramley	Bramley	384	1980	"	—	—	—	Outfall works	"
	Rest of District	11	57	"	Wells	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Concrete	106	548	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Brampton Village	21	108	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Packman Road	35	181	"	—	—	—	Ditches	"
	Street	22	113	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Lee Brook	10	51	"	—	"	"	To Ditch	"
	Rest of District	111	572	"	Wells	"	"	"	"
	Swallownest	526	2633	"	—	"	"	Cesspools and land	"
	Aston	40	200	"	—	"	"	"	"
Aston-cum-Aughton	Aughton	104	520	"	—	"	"	Outfall works	"
	Fence	74	370	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aston Terraces	110	550	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Netherthorpe	22	110	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Rest of District	22	110	"	Wells	"	"	Cesspools, land and ditches	"
	Bramley	384	1980	"	—	—	—	Outfall works	"
	Rest of District	11	57	"	Wells	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Concrete	106	548	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Brampton Village	21	108	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Packman Road	35	181	"	—	—	—	Ditches	"
Brampton Bierlow	Street	22	113	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Lee Brook	10	51	"	—	"	"	To Ditch	"
	Rest of District	111	572	"	Wells	"	"	"	"
	Swallownest	526	2633	"	—	"	"	Cesspools and land	"
	Aston	40	200	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aughton	104	520	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Fence	74	370	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aston Terraces	110	550	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Netherthorpe	22	110	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Rest of District	22	110	"	Wells	"	"	Cesspools, land and ditches	"
Bramley	Bramley	384	1980	"	—	—	—	Outfall works	"
	Rest of District	11	57	"	Wells	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Concrete	106	548	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Brampton Village	21	108	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Packman Road	35	181	"	—	—	—	Ditches	"
	Street	22	113	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Lee Brook	10	51	"	—	"	"	To Ditch	"
	Rest of District	111	572	"	Wells	"	"	"	"
	Swallownest	526	2633	"	—	"	"	Cesspools and land	"
	Aston	40	200	"	—	"	"	"	"
Aston-cum-Aughton	Aughton	104	520	"	—	"	"	Outfall works	"
	Fence	74	370	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aston Terraces	110	550	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Netherthorpe	22	110	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Rest of District	22	110	"	Wells	"	"	Cesspools, land and ditches	"
	Bramley	384	1980	"	—	—	—	Outfall works	"
	Rest of District	11	57	"	Wells	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Concrete	106	548	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Brampton Village	21	108	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Packman Road	35	181	"	—	—	—	Ditches	"
Brampton Bierlow	Street	22	113	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Lee Brook	10	51	"	—	"	"	To Ditch	"
	Rest of District	111	572	"	Wells	"	"	"	"
	Swallownest	526	2633	"	—	"	"	Cesspools and land	"
	Aston	40	200	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aughton	104	520	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Fence	74	370	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aston Terraces	110	550	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Netherthorpe	22	110	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Rest of District	22	110	"	Wells	"	"	Cesspools, land and ditches	"
Bramley	Bramley	384	1980	"	—	—	—	Outfall works	"
	Rest of District	11	57	"	Wells	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Concrete	106	548	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Brampton Village	21	108	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Packman Road	35	181	"	—	—	—	Ditches	"
	Street	22	113	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Lee Brook	10	51	"	—	"	"	To Ditch	"
	Rest of District	111	572	"	Wells	"	"	"	"
	Swallownest	526	2633	"	—	"	"	Cesspools and land	"
	Aston	40	200	"	—	"	"	"	"
Aston-cum-Aughton	Aughton	104	520	"	—	"	"	Outfall works	"
	Fence	74	370	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aston Terraces	110	550	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Netherthorpe	22	110	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Rest of District	22	110	"	Wells	"	"	Cesspools, land and ditches	"
	Bramley	384	1980	"	—	—	—	Outfall works	"
	Rest of District	11	57	"	Wells	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Concrete	106	548	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Brampton Village	21	108	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Packman Road	35	181	"	—	—	—	Ditches	"
Brampton Bierlow	Street	22	113	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Lee Brook	10	51	"	—	"	"	To Ditch	"
	Rest of District	111	572	"	Wells	"	"	"	"
	Swallownest	526	2633	"	—	"	"	Cesspools and land	"
	Aston	40	200	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aughton	104	520	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Fence	74	370	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aston Terraces	110	550	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Netherthorpe	22	110	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Rest of District	22	110	"	Wells	"	"	Cesspools, land and ditches	"
Bramley	Bramley	384	1980	"	—	—	—	Outfall works	"
	Rest of District	11	57	"	Wells	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Concrete	106	548	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Brampton Village	21	108	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Packman Road	35	181	"	—	—	—	Ditches	"
	Street	22	113	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Lee Brook	10	51	"	—	"	"	To Ditch	"
	Rest of District	111	572	"	Wells	"	"	"	"
	Swallownest	526	2633	"	—	"	"	Cesspools and land	"
	Aston	40	200	"	—	"	"	"	"
Aston-cum-Aughton	Aughton	104	520	"	—	"	"	Outfall works	"
	Fence	74	370	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Aston Terraces	110	550	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Netherthorpe	22	110	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Rest of District	22	110	"	Wells	"	"	Cesspools, land and ditches	"
	Bramley	384	1980	"	—	—	—	Outfall works	"
	Rest of District	11	57	"	Wells	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Concrete	106	548	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Brampton Village	21	108	"	—	"	"	"	"
	Packman Road	35	181	"	—	—	—	Ditches	"
Brampton Bierlow	Street	22	113	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
	Lee Brook	10	51	"	—	"			

TABLE V. (Continued).—WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

	Centre of Population.	Approximate number of Inhabited Houses, 1921.	Approximate Population, 1921.	Water Supplies.		Sewerage.		Sewage.	Treatment (if any).
				Public.	Other.	System.	Kind.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Brampton-en-le-Morthen	Brampton Thureroft (portion)	31	170	Yes	—	No	Pipes	Land	...
		182	1000	"	—	Yes	"	Joint outfall works	At Laughton works
Brinsworth	Atlas, Duncan and Ellis Street Arca	358	2016	"	—	"	"	To Sheffield Sewers	At Sheffield works
Catcliffe	Brinsworth	24	135	"	—	No	—	Land and ditches	...
		25	140	"	—	Yes	Pipes	To Sheffield Sewers	At Sheffield works
Dalton	White Hill Lane	23	130	"	—	"	"	Cesspools	...
		326	1771	"	—	"	"	Outfall works with Treeton	Precipitation and filtration
Dalton	Rest of District	430	2997	"	—	"	"	Outfall works with Thrybergh	"
		33	230	"	—	"	"	"	"
Hooton Levitt	Dalton Brook	12	80	—	Well	"	Pipes and rubble	Small tank and land	"
		39	270	Yes	Springs	—	"	Sewers, cesspools, etc.	"
Hooton Roberts	Wells	22	125	"	Wells	—	"	Land	"
		47	187	"	Estate	—	Pipes	Stream and ditches	"
Laughton-en-le-Morthen	Hooton Levitt	30	152	Yes	—	Yes	"	Joint outfall works	Precipitation and filtration
		14	71	"	—	No	Pipes and rubble	Cesspools and stream	"
Laughton-en-le-Morthen	Brookhouse	128	647	"	—	Yes	"	Joint outfall works	"
Maltby	Laughton	140	707	"	Wells and springs	No	"	Land and ditches	"
		16	81	"	—	"	"	"	"
Orgreave	Common	162	819	"	—	"	"	"	"
Ravenfield	Laughton Village	40	202	"	—	"	"	"	"
Thrybergh	Slade Hooton	1262	7345	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	Precipitation and filtration
		12	70	"	—	No	"	Land and stream	"
Treeton	Thureroft (portion)	20	116	—	Wells	"	Pipes	Outfall works	Septic tank and irrigation
		12	60	Yes	—	Yes	—	Pit shaft	"
Ulley	Land Sale Yard	6	30	"	—	No	"	Cesspools and land	"
		13	62	"	—	Yes	"	Tank	"
Wentworth	Rest of District	35	157	"	—	"	"	"	"
		34	152	"	—	"	"	"	"
Whiston	Ravenfield	10	44	"	Wells	—	"	Cesspools	"
		438	2622	"	—	"	"	Outfall works with Dalton	Precipitation and filtration
Wickersley	Silverwood	40	239	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Tank and stream	"
		382	1906	"	—	"	"	Outfall works with Catcliffe	"
Wickersley	Whinny Hill	44	190	—	Springs and Wells	"	"	Outfall works	"
		8	35	Yes	—	Yes	"	Cesspools	"
Wickersley	Rest of District	156	698	"	—	"	"	Outfall works	"
		93	416	"	—	"	"	To Rotherham sewers	"
Wickersley	Wentworth	83	371	"	—	"	"	Outfall works	"
		73	326	"	—	"	"	Land and ditches	"
Wickersley	Thorpe Hesley	200	981	"	—	Yes	Pipes	Outfall works	"
		136	667	"	—	"	"	To Rotherham	"
Wickersley	Harley	19	93	—	Wells	"	"	Cesspools	"
		15	74	—	Wells and water cart	—	"	"	"
Wickersley	Morthen	9	44	—	Wells and water cart	—	"	Cesspools and land	"
		44	216	Yes	Wells	In Parts	Pipes	Tanks, cesspools, etc., and part to Bramley	"
Wickersley	Upper Whiston	220	1004	"	—	—	—	"	"

TABLE Va.—SAMPLES OF DRINKING WATER FROM THE ROTHERHAM UNION ANALYSED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SURVEY, 1924.

District or Parish and Reference Number.	Total Solid Matters.	Chlorine (combined).	Nitrites.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Ammonia.		Hardness.
					Free	Albu- minoid	
					Grains per gallon.				Parts per million.		Clark's Scale
Urban Districts—							
Rawmarsh ... 4	59·00	6·00	None	None	0·0014	0·0014	39·00
Swinton ... 2	50·00	2·30	„	0·4825	None	0·0021	30·00
„ ... 3	36·00	1·60	„	0·4655	0·0007	0·0007	20·00
Wath-upon-Dearne ... 1	60·00	5·80	„	0·4655	0·0042	0·0021	37·00
Rural Parishes—							
Brampton Bierlow ... 19	53·00	2·80	„	0·3885	0·0014	0·0014	35·00
„ „ ... 20	35·00	1·60	„	0·3865	0·0014	0·0021	20·00
Dalton ... 6	25·00	1·30	„	0·3825	0·0014	0·0021	18·00
„ ... 7	25·00	2·00	„	None	None	0·0014	15·00
Hooton Roberts ... 5	53·00	1·50	„	0·4021	„	0·0007	32·00
Thurcroft ... 15	26·00	1·50	„	Trace	„	0·0007	19·00
Whiston ... 16	26·00	1·60	„	0·0988	„	0·0007	20·00
„ ... 17	45·00	3·20	„	0·5845	0·0007	0·0007	32·00
„ ... 18	65·00	3·00	„	0·9856	None	0·0014	40·00
Wickersley ... 8	60·00	4·80	„	1·029	„	0·0042	38·00
„ ... 9	50·00	2·00	„	0·9707	0·0021	0·0021	33·00
„ ... 10	19·00	1·30	„	0·6210	None	0·0021	12·00
„ ... 11	60·00	3·50	„	1·145	„	0·0035	38·00
„ ... 12	62·00	3·80	„	1·028	0·0035	0·0007	40·00
„ ... 13	63·00	5·30	„	0·968	0·0014	0·0014	41·00
„ ... 14	68·00	3·80	„	1·029	0·0014	0·0035	43·00

TABLE VI.—MILK SUPPLIES.

	Number of		Regulations.	Registration.	Inspection.
	Cowkeepers.	Purveyors of Milk.			
URBAN DISTRICTS—					
Greasbrough	14	8	Yes, 1900	No	Some
Rawmarsh	15	20	„ 1891	Yes	„
Swinton	10	14	„ 1900	„	Yes
Wath-upon-Dearne ...	13	10	„ 1906	„	Some
ROTHERHAM R.D.—					
Aston-c-Aughton	13	9	} Yes, 1906	Yes	Some
Bramley	4	2			
Brampton Bierlow ...	10	3			
Brampton-en-le-Morthen ...	6	2			
Brinsworth	6	3			
Catcliffe	3	2			
Dalton	11	7			
Hooton Levitt	1	—			
Hooton Roberts	7	5			
Laughton-en-le-Morthen ...	14	5			
Maltby	6	5			
Orgreave	2	2			
Ravensfield	5	2			
Thrybergh	6	5			
Treeton	4	3			
Ulley	—	—			
Wentworth	10	8			
Whiston	13	7			
Wickersley	7	5			

The above table indicates that a large amount of milk is produced in this district by 180 cowkeepers, with accommodation for at least 1,800 cows. There are also 127 purveyors of milk.

Each of the District Councils have made regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, and registration of cowkeepers and purveyors of milk is carried out by each of the Authorities except Greasbrough.

Detailed information in regard to each district is given in the appropriate sections relating to the various areas.

TABLE VI (a).—ANALYSIS OF COWSHEDS.

Number of Cowshed.	Number of cows for which stands are provided.	Space per Animal, Cubic feet.	Ventilation.		Lighting.	Flooring and Drainage.	Water Supply.	Middenstead.	Head-walk.	Food store.	Remarks.
			Permanent.	Temporary.							
GREASBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.											
4B	2	570	Air grate, 12"×8"	Two hopped windows, hopped portions 2'×1' 7" and 1' 6"×1' 4" opening window, 3' 3"×1' 0"	Two hopped windows, 2'×2' 5" and 2'×1' 6" respectively	Brick floor, good, channelled to gully outside	Public	Open fold yard	No	Separate	
7A	4	453	None	Hopped window, opening portion 3' 3"×1' 0"	Hopped window, 3' 3"×2' 0"	Rough stone setted floor, drained to open fold yard	Spring	Do.	No	Do.	
10A	8	519	Three air grates, 9"×6"	Two hit and miss ventilators, 3' 6"×2' 0", each with eight openings, 20"×2"	Two windows over ventilators, 3' 6"×10" each	Stone flagged floor, channelled to open fold yard	Public	Do.	No	Do.	Shed narrow from back to front; dark at one end
13B	2	615	None	None	None	Stone floor, drained to drain inlet inside	Do.	In orchard	No	Do.	Poor shed, light and ventilation unsatisfactory
RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT.											
2A	4	472	None	Hit and miss ventilator, 2' 6"×1' 10", with six openings, 20"×2½" each	Fast window, 2' 6"×1' 0"	Brick, no proper channel, liquid soaked up by litter	Do.	Yard surface	No	Do.	
5	5	545	Wall opening, 6"×6"	Two hit and miss ventilators, 2' 4"×2' 0", each with five openings, 21"×2½"	Two windows, 2' 4"×11"	Brick, with bad channel to gully outside	Do.	Do.	No	Do.	Surroundings wet and sludgy
7C	2	426	Opening in door, 3' 0"×4"	None	Fast window, 2' 0"×10"	Stone setted floor, no channel draining to yard	Do.	Open yard	No	Do.	
11	6 and horse	404	Many holes and openings in walls and roof	None	Two fast windows, 5' 9"×2' 3"	Concreted stands for cows, channelled to land outside; earth floor to portion used as stable	Do.	Yard surface	No	In shed	Wooden erection only partially constructed; parts of walls, boxes filled with earth; surroundings dirty
15B	8	942	Four air grates, 12"×9"	Two hit and miss ventilators, 3' 0"×1' 1", with seven openings, 10"×2½"	Two windows, 3' 0"×2' 3", fast; one window, 2' 8"×2' 8", fast	Brick, with stone channel to gully outside	Do.	Do.	Yes	Separate	Floor dirty; walls, ceiling and windows festooned with cobwebs

TABLE VI(a).—ANALYSIS OF COWSHEDS, continued.

Number of Cowshed.	Number of cows for which stands are provided.	Space per Animal, Cubic feet.	Ventilation.		Lighting.	Flooring and Drainage.	Water Supply.	Middenstead.	Head-walk.	Food store.	Remarks.
			Permanent.	Temporary.							
SWINTON URBAN DISTRICT.											
1	4	644	Window with half area unglazed	None	Fast window, 2' 9" x 2' 3", and two glass pantries	Brick and stone, bad, channelled to sump outside	River Don	Field surface	No	In shed	Poor, dilapidated shed
5A	3	600	Ridge tile ventilator, 12" x 6"	Hit and miss ventilator, 1' 6" x 1' 7", with four openings, 17" x 2"	Roof light, 2' 6" x 1' 3"	Stone setts, bad, channelled to gully outside	Public	Yard surface	No	Separate	Bad, dirty unpaved yard surface
5B	3	490	A few holes in defective roof and walls	None	Six glass pantries, each 10" x 8"	Stone setts and concrete, bad, channelled to drain outside	Do.	Do.	No	Do.	
7	4	463	None	Opening, 3' 0" x 3' 0" with door to close same; opening in roof with moveable cover, 2' 6" x 2' 6"	None	Floor composed of wood, brick, stone and concrete, drained to gully outside	Do.	Open pit	No	Do.	Unsuitable premises; manure pit leaks into cowshed
8c	2	588	Ridge tile, 2' 0" x 2"	None	None	Stone flags and setts, bad, draining through hole in wall	Do.	Open fold yard	No	Do.	Floor dirty; surroundings unsatisfactory
WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT.											
1	4	528	Air grate, 9" x 9"	Hit and miss ventilator, 1' 6" x 1' 0", with three openings, 15" x 2½"; window opening, 3' 6" x 1' 0"	Window, 3' 6" x 3' 0"	Brick and concrete, channelled to gully outside	Well	Paved yard surface	No	Separate	Head wall of white glazed brickwork
7A	8	1086	Two ridge tile vents, 2' 4" x 2"	Two hit and miss ventilators, 2' 9" x 2' 2", with eight openings, 23" x 2"; hit and miss ventilator, 3' 9" x 2' 4", with eleven openings, 25" x 2"	Two windows, 2' 6" x 9"; one window, 3' 9" x 1' 0", and two roof lights, 2' 0" x 1' 8" and 1' 6" x 1' 0" respectively	Brick and flags, drained over concrete channel to gullies	Public	Covered fold yard	Yes	Do.	Good building, light poor, floor dirty
9c	2	475	None	None	Fast window, 1' 8" x 1' 8"	Stone and brick, bad, drained on to land at rear	Do.	Yard surface	No	Do.	Dirty
13A	2	829	None	None	Fast window, 2' 9" x 15' 0"	Brick, bad, channelled to sump outside	Do.	Field surface	No	Do.	Dilapidated buildings, most unsatisfactory
13B	3	612	None	None	Fast window, 3' 2" x 3' 0"	Do.	Do.	Do.	No	Do.	

TABLE VI(a).—ANALYSIS OF COWSHEDS, continued.

Number of Cowshed.	Number of cows for which stands are provided.	Space per Animal, Cubic feet.	Ventilation.		Lighting.	Flooring and Drainage.	Water Supply.	Middenstead.	Head-walk.	Food store.	Remarks.
			Permanent.	Temporary.							
27	8	765	Two raised ridge tiles, 24"×3" and wall opening to loose box	None	None	Rough flagged floor, part drained to field and part to open fold yard	Do.	Open fold yard	Yes	Do.	Poor shed, walls and floor dirty
46	8	640	Two wall grates, each 2' 0"×1' 0", boarded up	None	None	Poor flagged floor, channelled to drain inlet outside	Pump	Covered fold yard	Yes	Do.	Condition generally poor walls dirty
61	6	720	Three air grates, 9"×6" each; two raised ridge tiles, 15"×3" each	Two hit and miss ventilators, 4' 0"×1' 6", each with eight openings, 15"×23"	Two windows, 4' 0"×1' 3" each	Good brick floor, drained to sewer	Public	Open fold yard	No	Do.	Good modern shed
64C	7	402	None	None	Eight glass roof tiles, two pairs area 16"×8", and four singles 8"×8" each	Stone, channelled to covered fold yard	Do.	Covered fold yard	No	Do.	Walls dirty
82B	7	703	Three air grates, each 18"×6"	Two hit and miss ventilators, 3' 0"×2' 2", each with nine openings, 24"×2"	Two windows, each 3' 0"×1' 0"	Brick floor and concrete channel draining to open fold yard	Do.	Open fold yard	No	Do.	Fair shed
98A	8	509	None	None	Two glass tiles in roof, each about 6"×6"; two windows, 2' 0"×1' 3" each	Fair flagged floor, draining to open fold yard	Do.	Do.	No	Do.	Unsatisfactory surroundings
104A	3	464	Three 4" pipe openings in wall and opening, 16"×4"	None	None	Rough cobble floor with brick channel to gully outside	Well	Open	No	Do.	Unsatisfactory surroundings
121	3	322	Three openings, 1' 10"×4" each	None	None	Brick floor, draining down face of cliff	Spring	Open middenstead	No	Do.	Bad light, ventilation and surroundings bad
127B	8	643	Wooden grating, 3' 0"×2' 6", with six openings, 33"×2¼" each	Hit and miss ventilator, 3' 6"×1' 6", with four openings, 17"×5"	Four sets of glass roof tiles, area of each set 3' 0"×8"	Good brick floor, channelled to drain inlet outside	Public	Fold yard	No	Do.	Fair shed on whole

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE VII.—SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

District.	Number.	Bye-laws.	Registration.	Inspection.
Urban Districts:—				
Greasbrough	1	1875	No	Some
Rawmarsh	15	1905	Yes	„
Swinton	14	1900	„	„
Wath-upon-Dearne	12	1883	„	„
Rotherham Rural District:—				
Aston-cum-Aughton	5	1905	„	„
Bramley	2	„	„	„
Brampton Bierlow	—	„	„	—
Brampton-en-le-Morthen	—	„	„	—
Brinsworth	1	„	„	Some
Catcliffe	—	„	„	—
Dalton	2	„	„	Some
Hooton Levitt	—	„	„	—
Hooton Roberts	—	„	„	—
Laughton-en-le-Morten	2	„	„	Some
Maltby	6	„	„	„
Orgreave	—	„	„	—
Ravenfield	—	„	„	—
Thrybergh	—	„	„	—
Treeton	3	„	„	Some
Ulley	—	„	„	—
Wentworth	1	„	„	Some
Whiston	2	„	„	„
Wickersley	1	„	„	„

There are 67 slaughter-houses, and the remarks anent inspection in the above table are not satisfactory, as definite information should be available. Few butchers seem to realise that for the best keeping of meat cleanliness is the first essential. Any putrefying or decomposing matter in or about a slaughter-house affects very materially the keeping qualities of the meat.

All the slaughter-houses are licensed or registered except one in the Urban District of Greasbrough, where no register is kept.

The Councils in this area need to consider the Government Memorandum of 1900 issued after the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis in 1898. The memorandum gives a series of rules for the guidance of Local Authorities when considering the licensing of premises for use as slaughter-houses.

The Public Health Act, 1875, Section 170, requires a notice bearing the words “ Registered Slaughter-house ” or “ Licensed Slaughter-house ” as the case may be, to be affixed to such premises.

TABLE VIII.—OFFENSIVE TRADES.

	Number and Description.	Bye-Laws.	Inspectors.
Urban Districts—			
Greasbrough	None	None	—
Rawmarsh	2 Tripe Boilers 2 Gut Scrapers	„	Some
Swinton	1 Tripe Boiler 2 Hide, Skin, Bone and Fat 1 Knacker 1 Rag and Bone 1 Maggot Breeding 13 Fish Fryers	Yes	„
Wath-upon-Dearne	1 Soap Boiler 1 Manure and Oil Works	None	Occasional
Rotherham Rural	None	None	—

The table shows that offensive trades have been established in three of the districts. Two of the three Authorities have no bye-laws which are necessary to assist them in regulating these trades.

Swinton Council alone have utilised their powers to declare by Order a business to be an offensive trade under Section 51 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, and included maggot breeding and fish frying, and have made bye-laws for both trades.

TABLE IX.—COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

District.	Number.	Bye-laws.	Registration.	Inspection.
Urban Districts				
Greasbrough	—	—	—	—
Rawmarsh	—	—	—	—
Swinton	—	Yes	—	—
Wath-upon-Dearne	1	„	Yes	Yes
Rotherham Rural	—	„	—	—

Apparently there is only one Common Lodging House in the Union, which is in the Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District.

Greasbrough and Rawmarsh, like Swinton and Rotherham Rural, should adopt bye-laws.

The Wath premises of brick (for 52 lodgers) are structually in fair condition and clean.

Washing provisions is made in a separate wash-house.

The necessary notice of registration is not affixed to the premises, nor the required notices in each room as to the maximum permissible number of lodgers. More beds were set up than are authorised: portable wooden screens are used in rooms provided for married people.

The yard surface was defective and dirty, aggravated by the keeping of fowls. Pig styas are too near.

There are three privies connected to a midden which was leaking on to the yard surface. These ought to be converted to water closets.

TABLE X.—MEAN ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 LIVING, DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1918-1922.

District.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	DEATH RATE.				Infant Mortality.
			Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries, including Suicide.	
Greasbrough Urban	21·2	14·5	1·2	0·1	2·9	0·4	114
Rawmarsh Urban	26·6	14·4	1·6	0·9	2·8	0·5	113
Swinton Urban	28·2	15·5	1·0	1·0	3·8	0·7	108
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban ...	28·0	15·4	1·0	1·0	3·6	0·5	121
Rotherham Rural	29·7	13·3	1·2	0·6	3·0	0·7	110
West Riding Administrative County	21·4	14·0	0·9	0·8	2·5	0·5	96
England and Wales	20·9	13·7	0·7	1·0	2·4	0·5	85

TABLE XI.—SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, PER CENT.
(Based on the Census of 1921.)

LOCALITY.	SEX.		AGES.					
	Male.	Female.	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65
Greasbrough Urban	49·2	50·8	10·2	21·7	18·3	26·7	17·5	5·6
Rawmarsh Urban	51·1	48·9	11·3	22·5	17·9	28·3	16·1	3·9
Swinton Urban	51·7	48·3	12·1	22·7	17·7	27·5	16·0	4·0
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban ...	51·4	48·6	11·1	23·0	17·9	28·2	16·2	3·6
Rotherham Rural	51·8	48·2	12·4	24·8	17·6	27·5	14·4	3·3
West Riding Administrative County	48·6	51·4	9·1	19·4	17·6	29·3	19·2	5·4
England and Wales	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

TABLE XII.—The following figures relating to the Rotherham Union, but excluding Rotherham C.B. and the Parish of Tinsley (Sheffield C.B.), are compiled from the Registrar-General's Returns for the 10 years 1911-1920.

<i>Mean Population—</i>				<i>per 1000</i>		
(a) For purposes of Birth Rate—82,119.						
(b) For purposes of Death Rate—79,267.						
<i>Births</i> , 24,715, of which 12,496 were males, and 12,219 females; 988, or 4·0 per cent., were illegitimate ...				Annual Birth Rate ... ..	...	30·1
				Male ... ..	...	29·6
				Female ... ..	...	30·6
<i>Deaths</i> , 12,072, of which 6,365 were males, and 5,707 females				Annual Death Rate—		
				Male ... ..	...	15·6
				Female ... ..	...	14·8
<i>Infantile Mortality. See Table X.</i>						
<i>Deaths from particular causes:—</i>						
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	61	1633	Zymotic Death Rate	2·06
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	—	
Measles ... ..	...	...	546			
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	52			
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	224			
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	119			
Diarrhœa, etc., under 2 years	...	...	631	377	Influenza	0·83
Influenza ... ..	...	...	654			
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	20		Erysipelas	0·03
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	720			
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	150		Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0·91
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	227			
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	532	2492	Tuberculous Meningitis and other Tuberculous Diseases	0·48
Rheumatic fever ... ..	...	...	46			
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	108		Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	0·67
Organic Heart Disease ...	...	...	719			
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	979		Rheumatic fever	0·06
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	1346			
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	167		Meningitis	0·14
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	53			
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	36		Organic Heart Disease ...	0·91
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	4			
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	221		Respiratory Diseases	3·14
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	35			
Parturition apart from Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	70			
Congenital Debility ... ..	...	...	1013		Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	0·07
Violence ... ..	...	...	513			
Suicide ... ..	...	...	68		Cirrhosis of Liver	0·05
Other Defined Diseases ...	...	...	2721			
Causes Ill-defined ... ..	...	...	37		Alcoholism	0·01
					Nephritis and Bright's Disease	0·28
					Puerperal fever	0·04
					Parturition apart from Puer- peral fever	0·09
					Congenital Debility	1·28
					Violence	0·65
					Suicide	0·09
					Other Defined Diseases ...	3·43
					Causes Ill-defined	0·05

TABLE XIIa.—PREVALENCE OF ZYMOTIC DISEASE DURING THE TEN YEARS—1913-1922.

Year.	Number of Cases notified or ascertained.								No. of such cases isolated in Hospital.	
	Small Pox.	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.	Erysipelas.	FEVERS.						
				Scarlet.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Puerperal.	Small Pox.	Other Infectious Diseases.
Greasbrough Urban—										
1913	—	1	2	31	—	—	—	1	—	25
1914	—	2	4	35	—	1	—	1	—	32
1915	—	2	4	12	—	1	—	1	—	10
1916	—	2	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	5
1917	—	5	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
1918	—	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	9
1919	—	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	8
1920	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	3
1921	—	3	2	6	—	—	—	1	—	6
1922	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	5
Total for Greasbrough Urban	—	26	26	125	—	2	—	5	—	109
Rawmarsh Urban—										
1913	—	28	18	148	—	6	—	1	—	163
1914	—	39	26	143	—	6	—	—	—	165
1915	—	27	18	112	—	3	—	—	—	115
1916	—	26	13	49	—	1	—	1	—	68
1917	—	21	13	38	—	7	—	—	—	55
1918	—	11	11	31	—	16	—	3	—	57
1919	—	13	11	20	—	7	—	2	—	37
1920	—	21	31	75	—	7	—	1	—	82
1921	4	24	18	22	—	—	—	2	4	39
1922	—	5	14	67	—	8	—	—	—	74
Total for Rawmarsh Urban	4	215	173	705	—	61	—	10	4	855
Swinton Urban—										
1913	—	32	15	35	—	21	—	2	—	80
1914	—	17	17	68	—	14	—	2	—	89
1915	—	37	15	26	—	26	—	—	—	92
1916	—	10	14	15	—	1	—	1	—	25
1917	—	10	7	7	—	2	—	1	—	14
1918	—	15	6	1	—	1	—	1	—	15
1919	—	9	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	19
1920	—	13	10	44	—	2	—	1	—	54
1921	—	13	—	44	—	2	—	—	—	55
1922	—	13	9	20	—	1	—	—	—	32
Total for Swinton Urban	—	169	97	272	—	70	—	8	—	475
Wath-upon-Dearne—										
1913	—	10	17	66	—	6	—	1	—	69
1914	—	48	19	88	—	—	—	3	—	114
1915	—	29	9	99	—	4	—	2	—	111
1916	—	9	22	51	—	3	—	2	—	59
1917	—	5	11	29	—	2	—	1	—	32
1918	—	3	11	18	—	4	—	—	—	24
1919	—	16	15	43	—	1	—	—	—	53
1920	—	16	14	33	—	1	—	1	—	50
1921	—	28	15	45	—	6	—	—	—	76
1922	1	8	4	29	—	—	—	1	1	36
Total for Wath-upon-Dearne Urban	1	172	137	501	—	27	—	11	1	624
Rotherham Rural—										
1913	—	33	36	111	—	23	—	3	—	157
1914	—	71	31	195	—	12	—	6	—	259
1915	—	36	38	177	—	4	—	3	—	196
1916	—	50	20	109	—	3	—	5	—	144
1917	—	53	12	29	—	6	—	5	—	85
1918	—	119	—	26	—	4	—	2	—	141
1919	—	59	17	41	—	3	—	5	—	97
1920	—	20	22	60	—	8	—	3	—	84
1921	—	10	—	37	—	4	—	7	—	49
1922	—	21	17	97	—	8	—	3	—	117
Total for Rotherham Rural	—	472	193	882	—	75	—	42	—	1329

TABLE XIII:—MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Names, etc.	Terms of Appointment.	Date of First Appointment.	Annual Salary.		Other Duties.	Total Annual Salary.	Annual Report Printed.
			Amount.	Repayment by County Council.			
Greasbrough Urban. E. B. Jago, Medical Officer of Health P. G. Wilkinson, Sanitary Inspector	Perma- nent ,,	1915 1910	£50 £45	Yes ,,	Private Practice ... Private Occupation ...	£50 £45	Yes ,,
Rawmarsh Urban. G. H. Menzies, Medical Officer of Health J. Whitehead, Sanitary Inspector	,, ,,	1909 1883	£100 £300	,, ,,	Private Practice ... Hospital Surgeon, £35 Rate Collector, Cleans- ing Supt., Canal Boats, Food & Drugs, Allotments Inspector	£135 £425	,, ,,
Swinton Urban. S. O. Hatherley, Medical Officer of Health E. Adams, Sanitary Inspector	,, ,,	1910 1921	£160 £240	.. ,,	Private Practice ... Canal Boats Inspector	£160 £240	.. ,,
Wath-upon-Dearne. T. Crowley, Medical Officer of Health F. J. Allott, Sanitary Inspector	,, ,,	1921 1914	£100 £240	.. ,,	Private Practice ... Hackney Carriage In- spector. Scav. Supt.	£100 £250	.. ,,
Rotherham Rural. L. J. W. Weatherbe, Medical Officer of Health J. F. Heath, Sanitary Inspector	,, ,,	1897 1912	£500 £350	.. ,,	— Scavenging Supt. ...	£500 £350	.. ,,

SCHOOLS.

The 49 elementary schools in the district were visited during this survey, with the results indicated in Table XIV following.

Most of the Council Schools are of fairly modern type. That at Maltby was the first elementary school in the Riding erected on the quadrangle idea, but is the only one aiming at really open-air principles. Of course, it is obviously futile to provide the means for open-air unless constantly and reasonably utilised. Upon the whole the schools are erected on sanitary principles, are well ventilated, provided with the public water supply, a water carriage system of closets, reasonable cloak rooms and lavatory accommodation, and asphalted playgrounds, but some of the latter are in need of repair and the privies at the Cortonwood School are unsatisfactory.

Some of the non-provided schools are old structures, deficient in ventilation, sanitary conveniences, water supply, lavatories and drainage, and have poor cloak rooms and playgrounds.

TABLE XIV.—SCHOOLS.

District or Parish, and Name of School.	Dept.	Date of erection.	Certified accom- modation	Average attend- ance.	Ventilation.	Closet accom- modation	Water Supply.	Lavatory and Drainage.	Cloak- room.	Playground.
GREASBROUGH URBAN.										
Greasbrough Council	I.	1880 extended later	170	127	Satisfactory	W.C.'s	Public	Good	Satisfac- tory	Asphalted
Greasbrough Temp. Council	M.	1880	80	74	Unsatis- factory	Pail & C.P.M.'s	"	Unsatis- factory	Fair	Unpaved
Greasbrough C. of E.	M.	1889 extended 1894	343	242	Generally satisfactory	Troughs	"	"	Satisfac- tory	Only part paved
Rawmarsh, Parkgate C. of E.	B.	1847 extended later	201	210	Fair ...	"	"	Satisfac- tory	Poor	Unpaved
RAWMARSH URBAN.										
Ashwood Road Council	M.	1887	374	216	Satisfactory	W.C.'s & troughs	"	"	Sufficient	Asphalted
	G.	1894	362	270	"	"	"	Unsatis- factory	"	"
	I.	1894	243	132	"	"	"	Satisfac- tory	"	"
Central Council ...	B.	1878	346	297	Fair	Troughs	"	"	Unsatis- factory	Asphalted
	J. & I.	extended 1901	444	365	"	"	"	Sufficient	"	"
Haugh Council ...	M.	1881	46	43	Satisfactory	W.C.'s	"	"	"	"
	I.e.		40							
Rosehill Council	M.	1911	480	332	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rotherham Road Council	I.	1901	168	93	"	Troughs	"	"	"	"
Ryecroft Council ...	J. M.	?	260	188	"	"	"	"	"	"
	I.		221	164	"	"	"	"	Unsatis- factory	"
Rawmarsh C. of E.	B.	1637	287	216	Fair ...	"	"	"	Sufficient	"
	G.	?	201	189	Satisfactory	"	"	"	"	"
	I.	?	127	124	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parkgate C. of E. ...	G.	1872	224	184	Fair ...	"	"	"	Poor	"
	I.		140	93	"	"	"	"	"	"
SWINTON URBAN.										
Kilnhurst Council	M.	1879	325	234	Satisfactory	"	"	Fair	Sufficient	"
	I.		111	90	"	"	"	"	"	"
Queen Street Council	M.	1908	180	225	"	W.C.'s	"	Satisfac- tory	"	"
	I.		180							
Bridge Street Council	B.	1878	289	267	"	"	"	"	"	"
	G.	enlarged	293	257	"	"	"	"	"	"
	I.	1895	192	157	"	"	"	"	"	"
Roman Terrace Council	B.	1884	268	252	"	"	"	"	"	"
	G.		246	239	"	"	"	"	"	"
	I.		269	211	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kilnhurst C. of E.	M.	1872	122	116	Poor ...	Troughs	"	"	Poor	Unpaved
	I.		112	81	"	"	None	Unsatis- factory	"	Only part paved
Swinton C. of E. ...	M.	1860	283	288	Fair ...	C.P.M.'s and Troughs	Public	Insuffi- cient	"	Mostly unpaved
	I.		122	114	"	Troughs	None	"	"	Asphalted
WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN.										
Park Road Council	M.	1907	500	362	Satisfactory	W.C.'s	Public	Satisfac- tory	Satisfac- tory	Asphalted
Victoria Council ...	I.	1912	300	140	"	"	"	"	"	"
	S. M.	1911	250	259	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalted, but defective
	J. M.		192	190	Fair ...	"	"	"	Fair	"
	I.	1888	338	248	"	"	"	Fair.	Satisfac- tory	"
Wath-upon-Dearne C. of E.	M.	?	350	343	Satisfactory	Troughs	"	Satisfac- tory	"	Unpaved
	I.	1895	181	167	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Joseph's R.C. ...	M.	1881	98	129	Poor ...	"	"	Unsatis- factory	Poor	Unpaved
	I.		35							
Brampton Bierlow	M.	1738 extended 1914	499	464	Satisfactory	C.P.M.'s	"	"	Satisfac- tory	Partially paved, unsatisfac- tory
" "	I.	1866 extended 1887	155	135	Fair ...	Troughs	"	Satisfac- tory	"	Small and unpaved
ROTHERHAM RURAL.										
Aston-cum-Aughton. Aston Council ...	J. M.	1861	261	141	Satisfactory	W.C.'s	"	Fair	Fair	Asphalted, but defective
	I.	extended 1887	24							
Aughton Council	J. M.	1910	30	66	"	"	"	Good	Good	Asphalted
	I.		130	151	Fair ...	"	"	"	Satisfac- tory	"
Fence Council ...	M.	1877	228							
	I.		101	68	"	"	"	"	"	"
Swallownest Council	S. M.	1909	360	308	Satisfactory	"	"	"	Good	"
	J. M.	1893	124	107	"	"	"	"	"	"
	I.	1893	136	106	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE XIV.—SCHOOLS (Contd.).

District or Parish, and Name of School.	Dept.	Date of erection.	Certified accom- modation	Average attend- ance.	Ventilation.	Closet accom- modation	Water Supply.	Lavatory and Drainage.	Cloak- room.	Playground.
Brampton Bierlow. Cortonwood Council	I.	1882	89	52	Fair ...	Foul privies	Public	Satisfac- tory	Fair	Asphalted
Brinsworth. Brinsworth Council	M. I.	1907	600 300	383 180	Satisfactory "	W.C.'s "	" "	Good "	Good "	" need repairs
Catcliffe. Catcliffe Council	M. I.	1900 1876 extended 1896	264 171	187 141	" "	W.C.'s & Troughs	" "	" "	Satisfac- tory "	Asphalted
Dalton. Dalton Council ...	I. & St. 1 & 2	1912 extended 1921	420	249	Good ...	W.C.'s	"	"	Good	Part asphalted
Dalton C. of E. ...	M. I.c.	? exten- sions 1887	79	79	Fair ...	C.P.M.	"	"	Too small	Asphalted, but small
Hooton Roberts. C. of E. ...	M. I.c.	? exten- sions 1884	54 19 }	36	"	"	"	Satisfac- tory	Satisfac- tory	Asphalted
Laughton-en-le- Morthen. Laughton-en-le Morthen Council	M. I.	1911	270 150	231 105	Good ...	W.C.'s	"	Good	Good	Asphalted
Laughton-Thur- croft Temporary Council	M. I.	1914	324 150	259 120	Satisfactory "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Unpaved "
Laughton-en-le- Morthen C. of E.	M. I.c.	1622	90 40 }	66	Fair "	Privies "	" "	" "	Poor Fair	" "
Maltby. Maltby Council ...	S. B. J. B. S. G. J. G. & I.	1912	320 300 410 440 }	267 277 436 325 }	Good ...	W.C.'s & some troughs	Public	Good	Good	Asphalted, good
Maltby C. of E. ...	M. I.c.	1878	72 55 }	116	Satisfactory	C.P.M.'s	Not laid on	Unsatis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Small for Girls and Infants, Boys in roadway None
Stone C. of E. ...	M. I.c.	1897	30 22 }	31	Fair ...	C.P.M.'s	Not laid on	Unsatis- factory	Satisfac- tory	
Ravenfield. Ravenfield Council	M. I.c.	1909	80 40	80	Satisfactory	Pails	Public	Good but to cesspool	Good	Only partially paved
Thrybergh. Thrybergh Council	B. G.	1907	360 300 }	564	"	W.C.'s	"	"	"	Asphalted, needs repair on Boys' side
The Fullerton ...	I.c. M. I.c.	1877	348 51 33 }	236 63	" Fairly good	C.P.M.	"	No W.H.B. for boys, other fair	Fair	Too small, asphalted
Treeton. Treeton Council	M. I.	1880 & 1887 extended 1901 & 1913	335 180	230 98	Fair to good "	Troughs "	" "	Fair Unsatis- factory	Fair "	Asphalted
Ulley. Ulley Council ...	M. I.c.	? 31 }	66 31 }	44	Fairly good	C.P.M.'s	"	"	Unsatis- factory	Too small, Asphalted
Wentworth. Wentworth Non- Provided	B. G. I.	1697 extended later 1837	137 194 135	81 81 54	Fair " "	Troughs " "	" " "	Satisfac- tory " "	Fair " Small	Asphalted Satisfactory "
Whiston. Whiston Non- Provided	M. I.	1873 1906	181 107	190 70	Poor "	Foul privies	Not laid on	Fair Poor	Fair	Good
Wickersley. Wickersley, Bramley and Wickersley Council	M. I.	1910	300 120	279 116	Good "	W.C.'s "	Public "	Good "	Good "	Asphalted
Wickersley Non- Provided	M. I.c.	1855 extended later	110 38 }	122	Fair ...	Pails	Not laid on	Fair	Small & unsatis- factory	Asphalted, needs repair

TABLE XV.—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Five Years, 1918-22.					Samples taken.	Reported Genuine.	Adulterated.
Rotherham Union, number	...	...	...	...	749	703	46
Do.	percentage	...	...	...	100	93·9	6·1
West Riding	„	...	...	...	100	92·1	7·9

GREASBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.

This area became an Urban District in 1873. It lies on the undulating land on the left bank of the River Don, to which river several tributaries flow. Its southern boundary abuts on the County Borough of Rotherham. The area is 2,413 acres, carrying a population of 3,182 living in 696 houses.

The population, though progressive since 1841 till 1891, when it reached 3,217, has since remained almost stationary, and at the 1921 Census it was 3,182.

Its principal industries are coal mining, with bye-product works, iron and steel, and agriculture.

Aggregations of population occur at the village (490 houses), Mangham Road (53 houses), Nether Haugh (42 houses), Stone and Park Gate Rows (30 houses), with at Holme Flat (13 houses). The remainder of the houses are scattered.

Water Supply.—Most of the houses have the public water supply laid on from Sheffield source through the Rotherham County Borough.

Government Assisted Housing Scheme.—The Council put before the Ministry of Health under the 1919 scheme a site, lay-out and plans for 20 houses, which were all approved, and the work has been put in hand.

Slaughter-houses.—Its one slaughter-house is ill-placed, abuts on the public footpath in the centre of the town, and is within 12 feet of a house. It has unsatisfactory surroundings—a pig-sty is near by, and the slaughter-house refuse is thrown into an open midden. No notice is affixed to it, nor do the Council keep a register of the premises.

Cowsheds.—There are 14 cowkeepers, 27 cowsheds and 160 cows.

The following table shows how the requirement of 800 cubic feet by the Council's Regulations has been met.

No. of Cowsheds ...	Cubic feet of air space per animal.						Total No. of Cowsheds.
	Less than 400	400 to 500	500 to 600	600 to 700	700 to 800	Over 800	
	3	8	7	5	2	2	

It will be noted that 85 per cent. of the cowsheds have only 700 cubic feet or less per animal.

Some of the cowsheds have insufficient depth from back to front of the sheds, so that it is impossible to keep the walls clean at the rear of the animals.

Improvements are needed in regard to lighting and ventilation. One shed has no lighting, and six have no permanent ventilation. Open fold yards are general, and their surfaces need improvement.

The water supply generally is satisfactory.

Yards.—Many common yards are unpaved and have unequal surfaces which are muddy after rain. Some of the modern houses have yards with brick or asphalted surfaces.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Generally the houses are provided with sinks, with wastes discharging over trapped gullies in the open air. In a few instances there are defective waste pipes which allow leakage into the walls and foundations. The populous centres are sewered, and the sewage is treated at outfalls off Scrooby Street, and at Mangham Road. Some houses are drained to the Rawmarsh sewers, a few to streams and ditches, and a few to cesspools.

Sanitary conveniences form one of the worst sanitary features in the district. They number 307 midden privies in connection with 173 middens of the covered type and 66 with open middens, 21 pail closets, and 128 water closets. In the village some conversions have been carried out, but much remains to be done. In some instances there are more than two houses to one privy. Some privies are badly placed—one abuts on a house; others are in a dilapidated condition.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal is undertaken by the Council, through a Contractor at £450 per annum. Upon the whole, it was being done fairly well at the time of our inspection. Dry refuse is tipped in Low Wood and at Mangham Quarry. Use of the latter place ought to be discontinued, as it is too near houses.

Keeping of animals, fowls, etc.—The keeping of pigs and fowls in gardens and yards close to dwelling houses is common and needs urgent attention, as this is undoubtedly a nuisance or injurious to health. The Council's Bye-laws as to nuisances should be brought up to date, then there would be a specified distance from houses within which pigs must not be kept.

GREASBROUGH VILLAGE.—Situate on a spur of land between the Wentworth and Ochre Dikes, and contains many old houses built of local sandstone, with blue slate or grey stone slab roofs. In some instances the walls have been rendered with plaster, which in some cases has perished and parts fallen away, giving the houses a dilapidated appearance. Many have side slipping windows which open for half their area, and the usual defects of low rooms, small windows, dampness of wall from being built to earth or from missing or defective eaves and fall spouts, are exhibited; some of the houses are unfit for habitation.

The modern houses are built of brick and are through houses, with sash windows. Some of these have minor defects or dampness due to lack of pointing or damp-proof course or defective spouting. Many of them have gardens. There are a few back-to-back houses, and some overcrowding on area at the junction of Green Street and Church Street.

NETHER HAUGH embraces about 42 houses on the extreme northern boundary of the district. The houses are old, built of local sandstone, some of the walls having been covered with plaster now in need of repair. The principal roofing material is grey slating, but a few have pantiles and others blue slate. The windows in some cases are too small for effective lighting. Some are of the side slipping type, and others hung sashes. Dampness is prevalent in floors and walls, and from this cause one house is unfit for habitation; other houses are earthed up or have defective spouting. Some old one-storied houses are unfit for habitation. Pig sties and privy middens are too near houses, and some of the middens are large, open, wet and foul. Those covered are of modern type.

MANGHAM ROAD comprises about 53 houses in the south-east corner of the district, which are drained into a small outfall works. The houses are a mixture of ancient and modern dwellings, the older type possessing the same characteristics as have been already referred to in other parts of the district, and are in need of special attention, particularly a block of eight back-to-back houses. Privy middens prevail, and there are five of the open foul type and several others are in a dilapidated state.

STONE ROW AND PARK GATE ROW contain about 30 through houses in fair condition. Public water supply is laid on, and the sewage is taken into the Rawmarsh sewers by agreement. The covered privy midden is the type of sanitary convenience in use. The back street here is in bad condition and needs attention.

GREASBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PAST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.									
1 Cleanliness of Roadways and Domestic Premises	Many back yards in a bad condition and unpaved, and inadequately drained	A large number of unsatisfactory yards exist in the district.									
2 Sewerage and Drainage	Want of sewers at Nether Haugh. Works off Scrooby Street sufficient for present requirements of village.	House drainage generally satisfactory in village except for many broken sink waste pipes. A few houses not connected to sewers. Unsatisfactory drainage and sewers at Nether Haugh.									
3 Excrement Removal and Disposal	Substitution of water closets for privies required throughout the district. Many privies and middens are at certain seasons a serious menace.	Approximately 28% on water carriage system, and 27% of the middens are open type. Several privy midden conveniences are dilapidated.									
4 Scavenging and Refuse Removal	Scavenging by contract. No inadequacy in scavenging. Refuse disposed of to farmers and in tips.	As a rule fairly well performed. Mangham Road Quarry tip is unsuitable.									
5 Water Supply	Water supply good and sufficient, being supplied from Rotherham by agreement.	Very few houses with supply other than from public mains.									
6 Dwelling Houses	Many defective; several low standard and unfit houses. Scheme prepared for the erection of 20 houses. General scarcity of houses in the district.	Structural and sanitary defects noted in old class property. Several unfit and many other houses not reasonably fit for habitation.									
7 Abatement of Nuisances	<table><tr><th>Years.</th><th>Nuisances reported.</th><th>Nuisances abated.</th></tr><tr><td>1911-1915</td><td>97</td><td>84</td></tr><tr><td>1916-1920</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr></table>	Years.	Nuisances reported.	Nuisances abated.	1911-1915	97	84	1916-1920	20	20	Undoubted room for improvement. Numerous nuisances to be noted requiring urgent action.
Years.	Nuisances reported.	Nuisances abated.									
1911-1915	97	84									
1916-1920	20	20									
8 Isolation Hospital	Wath. Swinton and District Joint Hospital Board's Hospital at Wath Wood.	As in Column 2.									
9 Disinfector and Ambulance	At Hospital.	As in Column 2.									
10 Public Mortuary	None.	As in Column 2.									
11 Adoptive Acts	Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts I and III.	As in Column 2.									
12 Bye-laws and Regulations	New streets and buildings, 1898; Prevention of nuisances, 1898; Slaughterhouses, 1875; Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations, 1900.	As in Column 2.									
13 Burial Grounds	No need for extension.	As in Column 2.									
14 Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	No references.	See Table XV.									

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO GREASBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.

Summary of Sanitary Matters requiring attention.

- (1) Increased activity in regard to unfit houses and houses not in all respects reasonably fit.
- (2) Street and yard surfaces need better attention; heed should be taken of the local Medical Officer's repeated recommendations. Poultry-keeping so as to be a nuisance close to houses calls for attention.
- (3) Sewerage and sewage disposal needs improvement.
- (4) The use of Mangham Quarry as a refuse tip should be discontinued.
- (5) Conversion of privies to water closets where water and sewers are available, and provision of extra closets to meet insufficiency.
- (6) Provision of a full set of bye-laws for the better government of the districts. Those for slaughter-houses are obsolete.
- (7) Enforcement of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order to bring the milk producing premises up-to-date.
- (8) Adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT.

Rawmarsh became an Urban District in 1868. The area is 2,550 acres, and the population 17,855, living in 3,656 houses.

The chief industries are iron and steel, also coal mining and its bye-product works.

Rawmarsh abuts on Greasbrough and the north eastern boundary of the County Borough of Rotherham. It lies on the left bank of the River Don, which forms the district boundary on its eastern side, from which the land rises in a north-westerly direction from 64·5 to 375 O.D. at Higher Stubbin. The greater portion of the town stands on a spur of land formed by the intersection of the Wentworth Dike Valley into the main valley of the Don. The land is flat about Broad Street and its subsidiary streets near the Parkgate Ironworks, then rises at Rawmarsh Hill with the main road running on the ridge of the spur with side streets branching from it on both sides. There are centres of population at Ryecroft and Sandhill.

The growth of the district since 1801 was gradual during the first three decades, being about 100 in each period. In 1831 it became more rapid, but at each intercensal period the growth has been accelerated, and from 1861 to 1911 it increased very rapidly to a population of 17,911 in 1921.

The original part of the district is at the top of Rawmarsh Hill, where the houses are built in an irregular manner before building bye-laws were in existence. The oldest houses are built of stone and exhibit all the characteristics of old South Yorkshire houses; some are worn out and unfit for habitation, and others fall definitely below a reasonable standard.

The houses on the west side of Rawmarsh Hill are of the modern through type of brick house in bye-law laid out streets and are generally in fair condition, whilst the houses on the eastern side in Victoria Road, Lloyd Street, and those on the east side of Rotherham Road near the gasworks, contain many defective conditions. There are many houses in the district which have suffered from subsidence due to coal workings.

The most recent developments have taken place in the northern part of the district at Rosehill, Ryecroft, etc.

The Council under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919 had a site of 42·2 acres of land approved by the Ministry of Health; also house plans for 100 houses and tenders for the same, and these were completed. Later approval was asked for 52 more houses, but sanction was only given for 12 which are now occupied.

Generally it may be taken that there is a need for much improvement in the housing conditions at Rawmarsh.

Water supply is obtained from the Rotherham Corporation in bulk and is distributed by the Council to most of the houses. A few outlying houses at Higher Stubbin obtain water from the Greasbrough mains, and a few houses at Warren Vale obtain water from the "Drift," and some cottages at Blackmoor Road, near the boundary, have to go about half a mile for water in the Swinton district.

Sewerage and Drainage, etc.—The populous parts of the district are sewered, and the sewage from the low levels is pumped to outfall works in the north-eastern part of the district. The sewers at the low levels are liable to distortion by subsidence, have very flat gradients, are not self-cleansing and easily overflow.

The drainage of 12 houses at Low Stubbin goes to a small filter with an overflow into a water-course, and small works are provided for the northern part of Upper Haugh, while the houses south of the Chapel drain to land and the old brickworks.

The sink waste pipes are generally discharged over trapped gullies, but the waste pipes themselves are untrapped, and many of them were defective and fouled the dwelling house walls.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The local Medical Officer has stated that 69·6 per cent. of the sanitary conveniences are water closets, 30·4 per cent. privy middens, and that 50 per cent. of the refuse receptacles are portable dust bins, 26 per cent. (so called) dry ashpits, and 24 per cent. open and covered privy middens.

Some of the water closets are of the undesirable and insanitary trough closet type, some of which are quite modern constructions. The Council should prohibit their use.

Generally a water closet is provided for one house, but there are many instances of two houses, and some where there are three houses, to a closet. Defective fittings, walls, roofs and floors were noted in these closets. Many privy midden closets are in bad condition, deep, wet and foul, leaky and dilapidated. Many open ashpits exist that are little better than open privy middens. There is room for much improvement in this connection.

Public scavenging is undertaken by the Council, and the refuse is disposed of at four tips and the nightsoil to farmers. Upon the whole the scavenging is systematically carried out, but in many instances there is much fouling of yard and street surfaces where the refuse is first thrown on to the yard surface, then wheeled to the front street and again deposited there until the scavenging cart arrives.

The local Medical Officer of Health has on several occasions advised the provision of a refuse destructor.

Yards and Open Spaces.—At the modern houses the yards are in fair condition, but at the older property much requires to be done to make them satisfactory. Surface drainage needs improvement. Piggeries and poultry pens add to the foulness from domestic refuse and offensive accumulations.

Roads and Streets.—The adopted streets are as a rule kerbed, channelled and provided with asphalt footpath. There are many unadopted streets that call for action under the Private Street Works Act.

Factory and Workshops.—There are 101 workshops on the Register, 5 being bakehouses; some of them are unsatisfactory.

Canal Boats.—Canal boats pass through the district, and boats are inspected from time to time.

Slaughter-houses.—Registration is carried out of the 15 slaughter-houses, but the requisite notice is not apparent on some of them.

The more modern premises are in fair structural condition, but there are a few old buildings unsuitable for the purpose. Cleanliness of floors, walls, stocks, etc., needs attention. In only one case are the walls rendered with a smooth impervious material to a sufficient height. Town's water is absent in only one case. All are within 100 feet of dwelling houses; one abuts on a house, others are within 2½ feet, 10 feet, etc. Some of the approaches are unsatisfactory, one being by a passage 3 feet wide between two houses. The refuse receptacles and their removal need attention.

In some cases the refuse is deposited in open or covered manure pits. All but one of the premises are supplied with town's water, and that one has a supply from a well.

Cowsheds.—One cowshed is not registered. The 15 cowkeepers in the district utilise 26 sheds, with accommodation for 169 cows.

The following table shows how the local requirement of 800 cubic feet of air space per animal has been recognised.

	Cubic feet of air space per animal.					Total No. of Cowsheds.
	400 to 500	500 to 600	600 to 700	700 to 800	800 & over	
No. of Cowsheds ...	8	4	4	2	8	26

That is to say, 65 per cent. of the sheds have 700 or less cubic feet of air space per animal.

A few of the sheds would be quite satisfactory with some modifications.

Lighting, ventilation, flooring and drainage are in need of improvement. Seven sheds have no permanent ventilation, and one no lighting.

Many of the sheds were in a dirty condition.

Town's water is laid on to all the farms.

The surroundings of the house of one of the purveyors were very unsatisfactory.

Offensive Trades.—Rawmarsh has two offensive trades, viz., tripe boiling and gut scraping, but the Council possess neither register nor regulations.

At each of the tripe boiling places the vapours from the boiling pans are not properly dealt with. The premises were clean, but the floor of one, brick paved, needs improvement, and the drain inlet inside should be removed outside, and the open privy midden that abuts on the gable wall should be removed.

Gut scraping was being carried on in two of the slaughter-houses where pigs are slaughtered.

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PAST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.
1 Cleanliness of Roadways and Domestic Premises	Disgraceful state of unadopted streets, yards and surroundings, insanitary and unhealthy, due to fowls, pigs, pigeons, etc. Many improvements required.	Similar conditions prevail as regards streets, yards, keeping of poultry and animals.
2 Sewerage and Drainage	Sewage from Upper Haugh, Stubbin, and parts of Sandhill into old watercourse and land. Unsatisfactory drains and sewers at Sandhill. Rain water pipes direct to drain. Complaints of flooded cellars during heavy rains, low part of Parkgate. Sewers and drains not self cleansing.	Outfall works at Haugh and Stubbin for part of sewage. New sewers provided at Haugh and Sandhill. Drains improved. Many rain water pipes disconnected. Cellars low part of Parkgate still liable to flooding. Several sewers and drains not self cleansing.
3 Excrement Removal and Disposal	Closet accommodation, 1920, approximately 70% water carriage, 30% privy middens. Average of 46.7 conversions of privies to water closets per year for last ten years.	Many remaining privies dilapidated and defective with sunken and foul middens. Ranges of automatic flushed trough closets provided in some instances to dwellings, unsatisfactory type. Many interior walls of closets dirty. Open dry ashpits to new and old property.
4 Scavenging and Refuse Removal	More frequent cleansing of middens required. Refuse deposited on tips. Excreta to farmers. Large deposits of offensive matter made immediately north, south, east and west. Refuse destructor recommended.	Refuse deposited on tips and land. Much nuisance necessarily created during cleansing of privy middens.
5 Water Supply	Supply received from Rotherham. Shortage in various parts of district during last few years. Mains barely sufficient to supply Haugh and Stubbin. Pump provided in Rawmarsh to increase supply at Haugh. Supply of north ward requires improvement.	Improvements carried out at various periods. A few cases only of shortage noted. One or two houses dependent upon wells and springs.
6 Dwelling Houses	Shortage of good houses. Many houses do not get sufficient sunlight; in narrow streets and yards air is stagnant. General overcrowding of houses. Few houses contain baths. Town Planning Scheme under consideration and Assisted Housing Scheme prepared. Housing inspections during last 10 years total 5,453.	Need <u>under</u> the Assisted Housing Scheme for 500 houses. Many modern houses of fairly good design and construction. Old houses of stone and many early brick built are defective and of low standard. Some unfit for habitation. South of Parkgate Works houses crowded in portions on narrow streets.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.									
7 Abatement of Nuisances	<table> <tr> <th>Years.</th><th>Nuisances reported.</th><th>Nuisances abated.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1911-1915</td><td>1527</td><td>1280</td></tr> <tr> <td>1916-1920</td><td>1176</td><td>1069</td></tr> </table> <p>1911-1920 Visitation of premises 67,837; of these roughly 58,000 are also in connection with District, Water and Gas Rate Demands. 2,349 Nuisances returned as remedied during the same period.</p>	Years.	Nuisances reported.	Nuisances abated.	1911-1915	1527	1280	1916-1920	1176	1069	Dilapidations and defects to property would appear to have increased during war years. Many nuisances exist requiring abatement. Improvement urgently needed.
Years.	Nuisances reported.	Nuisances abated.									
1911-1915	1527	1280									
1916-1920	1176	1069									
8 Isolation Hospital	The Isolation Hospital was opened in 1910.	As in Column 2.									
9 Disinfector and Ambulance	Steam Disinfector at Isolation Hospital. Purchase of Motor Ambulance recommended.	Horse drawn ambulance still in use. Horse hired when required.									
10 Public Mortuary	None except at Isolation Hospital.	As stated in Column 2.									
11 Adoptive Acts	Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II and III. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX and X, Sections 79-81 and 86 of Part VII. Private Street Works Act, 1892.	As stated in Column 2.									
12 Bye-laws and Regulations	<p>Building Bye-laws, 1898 and 1900; Slaughter-houses, 1905; Prevention of Nuisances arising from snow, 1921; Parks and Pleasure Grounds, 1901; Cemeteries, 1902 and 1908; Regulations for Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1891.</p> <p>Adoption of Bye-laws recommended dealing with and in relation to Prevention of Nuisances, Keeping of Animals, Fish Frying.</p>	<p>As stated in Column 2.</p> <p>As stated in Column 2.</p>									
13 Burial Grounds	Two in use.	As stated in Table IV.									
14 Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	No reference.	See Table XV.									

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT.

Summary of Sanitary Matters requiring attention.

- (1) Much greater attention to houses not reasonably fit and houses that are unfit.
- (2) Improved water supply for houses in Blackamoor Road.
- (3) Improvement of the sewerage of the lower part of the town.
- (4) Attention to defective sink waste pipes.
- (5) Press on the conversion of privy middens to the water carriage system, providing extra closets where required and abolition of the "trough" closets.
- (6) Carry out the suggestions of the local Medical Officer for the provision of a refuse destructor.
- (7) Take up the question of yard paving and the prevention of the keeping of animals and poultry so as to be a nuisance.
- (8) Better supervision of the regulated trades, including the bringing of the cowsheds, slaughter-houses, offensive trades and bakehouses into a reasonable sanitary state as required by law.
- (9) Providing private streets with proper kerbs, channels and footpaths.
- (10) Provision of a full set of sanitary bye-laws
- (11) Appointment of a whole-time Sanitary and Housing Inspector, the present joint appointment of Rate Collector and Sanitary Inspector being unsatisfactory.

SWINTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Swinton became an Urban District in 1876. It has an area of 1,730 acres, and a population in 1921 of 13,925, living in 2,853 houses.

Since 1801, when the population was 473, every census has shown an increase of population; the first marked advance came between 1851 and 1861, when it rose by 75 per cent. The largest advance in any single census period was 2,818 in 1881, followed by 2,512 in 1901.

The chief industries are mining, transport, metal and glass, there being only 47 men engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The district lies on the sloping lands on the left bank of the River Don, at the point where the river turns eastwards into the Doncaster Union. From the river the land rises westwards from 50.0 O.D. to 325.0 O.D. at Roman Ridge on the western boundary.

The land from north to south through the centre of the district is of an undulating nature, there being three shallow valleys, the most pronounced being at the southern boundary, where the Collier Brook forms the district boundary.

The bulk of the houses adjoin the high level road which connects Wath to Mexborough past the racecourse. The old village is situate at the upper end of this road around the Parish Church and Highfield. Further down the road modern growth is evident on the south side between the old village and the London Midland and Scottish Railway and below the Dearne and Dove Canal; also at Roman Terrace on the northern boundary alongside the low level road from Wath to Mexborough. Aggregations of houses are situate at Bow Broom, Piccadilly and Birdwell Flatts. Again at the south-east corner of the district is Kilnhurst and Kilnhurst Bridge, alongside the Brampton Bierlow and Hooton Roberts main road.

Water supply is provided by the District Council from wells and bore holes in the district. The principal source is the Piccadilly well with smaller supplies from Crossley's well and Wortley Avenue well. The supply has had to be restricted at times of drought. Most of the houses are connected to the supply.

The occupants of a few houses obtain water from private wells and a few from a stream.

Housing is by no means satisfactory. A considerable number of houses are not kept in a reasonable state of repair, and action is needed under Section 28 of the 1919 Act and Section 10 of the 1923 Act.

Other premises are unfit for habitation. Overcrowding is prevalent and cannot be abated until a sufficient number of houses are built. Special attention is drawn to Kilnhurst, which the Council should consider for assistance from the Government as an unhealthy area.

There are about 260 back-to-back houses, a large number of which are at Kilnhurst; others are at Roman Terrace, Cross Temperance Street, Walker Street, etc.

Under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme, 1919, the Council estimated the need for their district at 415 houses, and put forward a scheme for 240, but only 40 have been built.

Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—As a general rule the house drains are trapped off from the houses, but there are many instances of sink waste pipes untrapped, and many of them are broken off flush with the wall or inside the wall, causing leakages into the foundations or cellars of the houses and producing insanitary conditions.

The populous parts of the district were sewered many years ago and outfall works were provided on the lowlands adjoining the River Don, on the east side of the Swinton Station.

There are a few discharges of untreated house sewage into either the River Don, the Dearne and Dove Canal, or to the pond at Warren Vale.

In times of storm the sewage from the sewer at Rowns Lane floods the yards of houses there.

Excrement and Refuse Receptacles.—Approximately two-thirds of the receptacles are privy middens. Most of these are of the covered type, deep, wet and foul, some uncovered with open ash-pits. The remainder are "fresh" water closets, trough closets or "waste" water closets; the two latter types are insanitary.

There are two, four, and in some instances six closets to one midden.

Many middens require conversion to "fresh" water closets and more energetic action by the Council is called for in this direction.

At a recently erected block of houses in Rowns Lane, ash-pits have been provided under the houses. This method of construction was prohibited in 1890 by Section 24 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, and the occupiers and owners are liable to a fine of 40 shillings and a daily penalty of 10/- for using or suffering to be used rooms over such ash-pits.

Yards, and House Surroundings.—Common yards are prevalent, approaches to the rear entrances of the houses are by paths from 2 feet to 12 feet in width, of brick, asphalt, concrete or flags. Many of the brick ones are badly worn. Unsatisfactory yard surfaces are aggravated by the erection of poultry and pig pens, and the keeping of such live stock in undesirable conditions. Improvements could be made in yards by the more extended use of Section 25 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Scavenging and Refuse Removal.—Scavenging is undertaken by the Council's own staff, who use horse and motor transport. It appears to be fairly satisfactorily carried out where dry refuse is concerned, but the cleansing of wet and foul middens is a source of nuisance where the refuse has to be thrown out on unpaved yard surfaces, wheeled through passages, etc.

Nightsoil is removed during the night, and dry refuse by day. Covers for carts carrying refuse are needed.

Refuse is deposited on tips in the low lands, and some of the nightsoil is sent to farmers for use on the land.

Streets and Roads.—As a rule the street and roads are kerbed, channelled, paved or macadamised; several are unsatisfactory, as in the cul-de-sac streets at Roman Terrace.

Workshops and Canal Boats.—A Register is kept of workshops and canal boats.

Slaughter-houses.—Of the 14 slaughter-houses, 10 are registered and 4 licensed. All have the necessary notices affixed to the premises. Some of the older buildings are approaching a derelict stage. In three instances the slaughter-house opens into the butcher's shop. Another abuts on a house, and all are within 100 feet of dwelling-houses. Two of the most recently licensed premises are within 36 feet of houses. Some of the flagged floors are unsatisfactory, and only in two cases are the walls provided with a hard, smooth, impervious surface to a sufficient height.

In some cases the refuse is deposited in open or covered manure pits. All but one of the premises are supplied with town's water, and that one has a supply from a well.

Cowsheds.—Ten cowkeepers occupy 24 sheds for 91 cows.

The Council's regulations require 800 cubic feet of air space per animal, but 21 have less, as shown in the following table:—

No. of Cowsheds ...	Cubic feet of air space per animal.						Total No. of Cowsheds. 24
	300 to 400.	400 to 500.	500 to 600.	600 to 700.	700 to 800.	Over 800.	
	3	6	7	5	1	2	

Many premises are unsatisfactory owing to having haylofts over them, for which the sheds have been restricted to 7ft. 6in. in height.

Similarly the lighting, ventilating, flooring, or drainage is unsatisfactory. Ten sheds have no permanent ventilation and three no lighting. The insanitary open fold yard is common.

The public water supply is laid on to 21 of the 24 cowsheds.

Offensive Trades.—Swinton has a variety of offensive trades, 1 tripe boiler, 2 hide, skin, bone and fat works, 1 knackery, 1 rag and bone store, 1 maggot breeding and 13 fish fryers. Bye-laws have been made covering each of these trades, and the necessary Registers are kept.

The tripe boiler's premises are built of brick and are in poor condition. The walls, instead of having a smooth, impervious surface, are rough and open jointed. No arrangement exists for dealing with the vapour given off from the boiling process. The surroundings of these premises are very unsatisfactory for a place where food is prepared for human consumption.

The hide, skin, bone and fat premises are both carried on by the same firm and are principally used as a collecting station.

The knackery is on the sewage works estate; the upper part of the brick walls are white-washed and the lower part covered with tar. The walls ought to have a smooth, impervious surface that can be regularly washed, and the floor and arrangements for dealing with vapours from the boiling process need attention.

The rag and bone premises consist of two old pottery kilns; the walls have a hard, smooth surface and the floor is of concrete.

The maggot breeding premises are on the sewage works estate. There is no water laid on to the premises and water for cleansing purposes has to be obtained from the sewage works. The premises are not structurally effective as regards the escape of flies bred thereon.

The fish frying premises are not all satisfactory in respect to those parts used for the preparation of articles of food; some are deficient in lighting and ventilation, have bad floors and drainage, and there is need for more attention to cleanliness.

SWINTON URBAN DISTRICT.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PAST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.
1 Cleanliness of Roadways and Domestic Premises	Insanitary surroundings. Foot-paths and roads fouled during cleansing of ash-pits, etc. Unpaved yards; miserable, untidy huts, fowl pens and pigstyes permitted, harbouring filth and disease.	Many surroundings most objectionable. Unpaved yards littered with garbage. Several streets require paving. Unsatisfactory conditions in regard to keeping of poultry and animals, erection of huts, etc. Scavenging of Station Street inadequate.
2 Drainage and Sewerage	Sewers in low-lying areas insufficient. House drainage and water closets discharged into Warren Vale Colliery Pond. Sewers required Warren Vale Road and Rockingham Road. Sink waste pipes 99% untrapped.	As stated in Column 2. Part of sewage at Kilnhurst discharged into River Don. Drainage from a few houses at Swinton Bridge discharged into Canal. Many sink waste pipes untrapped and defective. Inadequate surface drainage of yards.
3 Excrement Removal and Disposal	Conversion of privy middens required. Closet accommodation: 1911—water closets and waste water closets 567, privy middens 1,692; 1919—water closets and waste water closets 700, privy middens, 1632.	Many defective privies exist; also middens of sunken and open type. Others noted disgustingly foul and flooded, some leaking. Middens in many instances used for the disposal of slops and sullage, converting them into most dangerous cesspools liable to injuriously affect infant life and the incidence of zymotic disease.
4 Scavenging and Refuse Removal	Public scavenging undertaken by Council in 1912 and more efficiently carried out. Refuse disposed of on tips and land. Question of destructor raised. Complaints as to disposal on land.	Generally satisfactory except in the case of some middens which, due to the wet nature of the contents, cannot be cleansed satisfactorily. Much nuisance caused from fouling of walls and surface of ground. No covers used on the dry refuse day carts. Refuse deposited at Sewage Works and at Kilnhurst. One third to land.
5 Water Supply	During recent years supply has been restricted. Improvements carried out to the Piccadilly supply. Supply is all from underground sources.	Public supply laid on except to some houses in outlying parts of district in which a supply is obtained from wells and springs. A group of 14 houses at White's Square also obtain a supply from a stream which is open to pollution. (Since Survey connected to town's supply.)
6 Dwelling Houses	In 1914 the attention of the Council was drawn by the late L.G.B. to the unsatisfactory housing conditions prevailing. Scarcity of houses and many cases of overcrowding. Certain areas congested. Houses badly arranged, insufficient air space. County Medical Officer reported upon unsatisfactory housing conditions also in 1914.	Little action taken under the Housing Acts towards remedying defects. A considerable number of houses in a defective condition. Several old houses unfit for habitation.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.									
7 Abatement of Nuisances	<table> <tr> <th>Years.</th><th>Nuisances reported.</th><th>Nuisances abated.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1911-1915</td><td>537</td><td>579</td></tr> <tr> <td>1916-1920</td><td>477</td><td>556</td></tr> </table>	Years.	Nuisances reported.	Nuisances abated.	1911-1915	537	579	1916-1920	477	556	Abatement of nuisances compares most unfavourably with the conditions to be met with and the nuisances which arise.
Years.	Nuisances reported.	Nuisances abated.									
1911-1915	537	579									
1916-1920	477	556									
8 Isolation Hospital	Wath, Swinton and District Joint Hospital Board's Hospital at Wath Wood.	As in Column 2.									
9 Disinfector and Ambulance	At Joint Hospital.	As in Column 2.									
10 Public Mortuary	Provided for accidents.	As in Column 2.									
11 Adoptive Acts	Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, parts II, III, IV & V. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, parts II, III, V, VI & X, and 16 sections of part IV.	As in Column 2.									
12 Bye-laws and Regulations	Building Bye-laws, 1900; Slaughter-houses, 1900; Prevention of Nuisances, 1900; Offensive Trades, 1913; Common Lodging-houses, 1900; Houses let in Lodgings, 1900; Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations, 1900.	Offensive Trades include those of Fish Fryers, Maggot Breeding, Rag and Bone Dealing.									
13 Burial Grounds	No reference.	As stated in Table IV.									
14 Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	No reference.	See Table XV.									

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO SWINTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Summary of Sanitary Matters requiring attention.

- (1) More progressive action in regard to all phases of housing.
- (2) Greater attention to defective sink waste pipes.
- (3) Improvement of sewerage at the several points indicated in the survey.
- (4) Expediting the conversion of privies, waste water closets, and trough closets to the "fresh" water carriage system.
- (5) Action in regard to yard paving, removal of poultry and pigs that are kept so as to be a nuisance.
- (6) Extension of water supply, provision of suitable softening plant, and regular examination of water both chemically and bacteriologically.
- (7) Consideration of the provision of a suitable refuse destructor.
- (8) Attention to the cul-de-sac street surfaces at Roman Terrace.
- (9) Better supervision of the regulated trades, improvement of cowsheds to bring them up to a reasonably satisfactory condition and improvement of premises used for offensive trades.
- (10) The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. should be adopted.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT.

Wath-upon-Dearne became an Urban District in 1881. It is situate in the northern corner of the Union, and is mainly in the valley of the river Dearne. This river—a tributary of the Don—forms the boundary for some distance in the north. The area comprises 2,335 acres and a population of 12,857 in ^{2,619}~~6,798~~ dwellings.

Since 1801 the population has increased at each intercensal period, more markedly between 1831 and 1841, and 1871 and 1881. The greatest advances, however, were 3,308 between 1901 and 1911, and 1,034 in 1911 to 1921.

The principal industry is coal mining, followed by resident railway employees, while only 74 men and 3 women were employed in agriculture.

The shafts of the Collieries—Wath Main and Manvers Main—are on the low lands in the north-east corner of the district, where, owing to the land subsidences, a large pool of water has accumulated, extending into the adjoining parish of Adwick-on-Dearne, which must influence the climatic conditions and health of the district.

From Low Common, parts of which are below 75 O.D., the land rises to the south-west to the height of 325 O.D. near Wath Wood.

The main line of the old Midland Railway crosses the north-east corner of the parish, and so does the Barnsley and Barnetby branch of the late Great Central Railway. The Wath branch of the Hull and Barnsley Railway commences midway between the stations on the two other railways and passes in a northerly direction out of the district.

The Dearne and Dove Canal passes from east to west between the 75 and 100 feet contours of the ordnance maps.

The two old centres of population were the villages of Wath and West Melton, about a mile apart—once the centres of separate parishes. They are now joined by modern growths alongside the main road leading from Barnsley to Mexborough. Around each of these centres modern growth has taken place. Another old centre is New Hill, which still retains in a great measure its isolation.

The housing conditions vary from the old unregulated structures in each of the old centres, to the bye-law regulated modern through houses built of brick. The older houses are built of stone, with heavy greystone slates or pantiles, and one instance was noted of thatch. The windows are small and of the side slipping “Yorkshire type,” with as a rule half of their area openable. Much of the old property is in a decayed, worn-out condition, several houses being unfit for habitation. In a few instances there is overcrowding of houses on area and there is room for increased activity under the Housing Acts.

The modern houses are usually through houses built of brick, many of them having only two bedrooms, which results in overcrowding, and the compulsory use of the same bedrooms by upgrown children and their parents. At the census of 1921 there were 1,357 persons, equal to 10·7 per cent. of the total population, living in overcrowded conditions on the two persons per room basis. There were also five one to three roomed houses, 124 four to five roomed houses, 21 six to eight roomed, and 4 houses with nine or more rooms, each house containing two families, and a four to five roomed house with three families.

Many houses are built in long rows without back streets and many houses have very unsatisfactory food stores, or none at all.

The more modern practice has been to erect houses in shorter blocks, culminating in the Government Assisted Scheme of open irregular building on garden city lines.

A town planning scheme is needed under which the building of houses on the low lying lands could be prohibited, and the future development of the district settled on modern lines.

Under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919 the Council estimated their need to be 500 houses. They acquired a site of 41 acres and had plans and tenders approved for 462 houses, but the Government later cut the number down to 228 and these have been erected.

Water Supply is provided by the Council from bore holes at their pumping station in Station Road, near the Wath Great Central Railway Station. Most of the houses have water laid on, but in a few instances stand pipes are provided.

Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—As a rule the house drains are trapped off from the sewers, but sink waste pipes are untrapped, many being defective, causing dampness and fouling of walls. Notes were made of several blocked drains, and some in Firth Street were reported to have been blocked for 12 months. Some obsolete bell traps were seen.

The district is sewered and the sewage treated at the works at Low Common. Owing to subsidences, the efficiency of some of the sewers has been impaired. It was noted that the sewage of Midland Terrace was being discharged into an adjoining stream.

Sanitary Conveniences.—About 60 per cent. of the sanitary conveniences are of the privy midden type, many with the floor of the midden below the ground level, and as a consequence they are wet and foul. A few are open and some have from two to twelve privies emptying into them. Many of the conveniences were in a neglected and dilapidated state.

During the last few years the Council have caused about 100 privies to be converted into “fresh” water closets, making about 39 per cent. of “fresh” water closets. One per cent. are either pails or “waste” water closets.

Scavenging is undertaken by the Council’s own staff. Dry refuse is collected by day and night-soil by night. Many instances of overflowing middens were noted, showing that the interval during the period of scavenging was too long. The throwing of nightsoil on common unpaved yards, wheeling it through narrow exits to the front street, and the redepositing of it there prior to its being filled into carts, adds to the cost and aggravates the nuisance from the midden type of closet.

A large amount of nightsoil is used on land, and a considerable quantity of refuse is tipped on land between West Street and the canal. This tip is kept tidy.

Street and Yard Surfaces.—The district roads are generally in fair condition. In some cases street improvements are necessary. Some of the private streets are in a rough weather-worn condition.

The condition of common yards and the surroundings of houses leave much to be desired. Common yards are unpaved except for a narrow footpath at the rear of the houses, generally of ordinary bricks, which in many cases are dilapidated and uncleansable. The rest of the yard surfaces are in many cases weather worn, rutted, and usually in need of cleansing. These conditions are aggravated by the keeping of animals, fowls, etc., in unsuitable premises.

Factories, Workshops, etc.—Registers of Factories and Workshops are kept. Factories, workshops and canal boats that pass through the district are inspected.

Slaughter-houses.—The register shows 12 licensed slaughter-houses. The Council do not appear to have used their powers to fix the period of the license, which is usually an annual one. All the premises have the necessary notice affixed to them and all, with one exception, have the public water supply provided. The exception has only rain-water and the premises are otherwise unsatisfactory.

Structurally some of the brick and stone buildings are in poor condition. Two are unsatisfactory wooden structures, one of them being entirely unfit for the purpose. The walls of many of the places are not protected by a smooth, impervious surface to a reasonable height. The floors of six premises are of concrete, others are of stone in a fair state, and others need to be re-laid in concrete.

The receptacles for refuse are generally unsatisfactory, being in many cases simply manure pits, some of which were very foul. One slaughter-house abuts on a house, another on premises in which food is prepared for human consumption, and a house is within 6 feet of a slaughter-house door.

The surroundings of several of the premises leave much in the way of improvement.

Cowsheds.—Milk is produced at 13 farms in 24 sheds.

The local regulations require 800 cubic feet of air space per animal, and the following table shows the cubic space provided:—

	Cubic feet of air space per animal.						Total No. of cowsheds.
	300 to 400.	400 to 500.	500 to 600.	600 to 700.	700 to 800.	Over 800.	
No. of Cowsheds.	1	6	5	5	1	6	24

Seventy per cent. of the sheds give less than 800 cubic feet of air space per animal and 25 per cent. have over 800 cubic feet.

The lighting, ventilation, flooring or drainage are not satisfactory at many of the premises. Two of the sheds have no lighting and 10 of them have no permanent ventilation.

The cleansing of the cowsheds needs improvement. Open foldyards are the usual storage place for manure.

The public water supply is laid on to 20 cowsheds.

Offensive Trades.—Wath has only two offensive trades, viz.:—1 soap works and 1 manure and oil works. These works adjoin each other and are extensive. There are no bye-laws to regulate their working. A large amount of yard space is taken up by the storage of material which is liable to become offensive in summer time. At the Oil Works there is a condenser and apparatus for dealing with the noxious vapours produced by the process, and it is stated that complaints against these works are rare.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PAST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.
1 Cleanliness of Roadways and Domestic Premises	Many roads and footpaths repaired and asphalted. Dust nuisance reduced by tar spraying.	Scavenging of some streets unsatisfactory. Several back streets unpaved. Many unpaved common yards and inadequate surface drainage. Common and constant nuisance from the keeping of animals and erection of insanitary wooden buildings on domestic premises.
2 Sewerage and Drainage	Adverse reports from West Riding Rivers Board regarding effluent. Outfall works small and inadequate. Defects to sewers due to subsidence.	Outfall works enlarged and remodelled. Ventilating shafts provided to sewers in various places. Portions of sewers still unsatisfactory. House drainage in some instances also unsatisfactory.
3 Excrement Removal and Disposal	Conversion of all privies to water closets strongly recommended now that water supply is more plentiful. 1919—Privies 1,696; water closets and waste water closets 816.	Recommendations for conversion of privies cannot be too strongly endorsed. This type of convenience predominates, and generally they are most unsatisfactory. Many are defective and badly situated, with dirty interiors.
4 Scavenging and Refuse Removal	Public scavenging. Insanitary state of tip on Canal side. Provision of destructor urged. New tip required.	Many middens noted full and overflowing from doors. Canal tip on the whole fairly tidy, but needs more attention. Tipping of refuse here should cease and some other provision made. Part of refuse deposited on land.
5 Water Supply	Supply from Hoover Reservoir polluted and discontinued. Extensions carried out to mains, storage and service reservoirs. Supply from underground source improved by new bore hole.	Except for one or two houses, public supply laid on to all.
6 Dwelling Houses	Great scarcity of houses in all parts of district. Housing scheme considered in 1914. Good work done up to 1915 under Housing (Inspection of District) Regs., 1910. More houses needed to cope with increase in population. Overcrowding throughout district. 1919, Estimated need for 500 houses.	Several houses of old type unfit for habitation and many others below a reasonable standard, due to defective conditions. See text for particulars as to houses built under the Government Assisted Housing Schemes.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.									
7 Abatement of Nuisances	<table><tr><th>Years.</th><th>Nuisances reported.</th><th>Nuisances abated.</th></tr><tr><td>1911-1915</td><td>2988</td><td>2954</td></tr><tr><td>1916-1919*</td><td>241</td><td>233</td></tr></table> <div>*Figures for 1920 not available.</div>	Years.	Nuisances reported.	Nuisances abated.	1911-1915	2988	2954	1916-1919*	241	233	Many nuisances exist throughout District requiring abatement.
Years.	Nuisances reported.	Nuisances abated.									
1911-1915	2988	2954									
1916-1919*	241	233									
8 Isolation Hospital	Wath, Swinton, and District Joint Hospital Board's Hospital at Wath Wood.	As in Column 2.									
9 Disinfector and Ambulance	At Joint Hospital.	As in Column 2.									
10 Public Mortuary	Provided for accidents.	As in Column 2.									
11 Adoptive Acts	Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 52 to 67, parts V and VI.	As in Column 2.									
12 Bye-laws and Regulations	New Streets and Buildings, 1883; Prevention of Nuisances, 1883; Common Lodging-houses, 1883; Slaughter-houses, 1883; Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations, 1906.	As in Column 2.									
13 Burial Grounds	Three in district.	As in Column 2.									
14 Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	No reference.	See Table XV.									

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT.

Summary of Sanitary Matters requiring attention.

- (1) Increased activity in regard to action under the Housing Acts—much leeway to make up.
- (2) A town planning scheme should be prepared to prevent the erection of houses on undesirable sites.
- (3) Special attention to the conversion of privy middens to water closets and provision of extra closets where necessary, and substitution of dust bins for middens.
- (4) Defective sink wastes be repaired and obsolete “ bell ” traps be abolished, and closer supervision of house drains.
- (5) Make good deficiencies in the sewers caused by subsidences.
- (6) Improvement in scavenging by more frequent and systematic removal of refuse.
- (7) Improvement of private streets.
- (8) Action in regard to yard paving and removal of animals and poultry from the proximity of houses.
- (9) The regulated trades to be thoroughly overhauled and the defects indicated in the text remedied.
- (10) A full set of sanitary bye-laws be provided for the better government of the district.

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

The Rotherham Rural District comprises 19 parishes, but the parishes of Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth are detached from the others by the Urban Districts of Greasbrough, Rawmarsh, Swinton, and Wath-upon-Dearne, and the County Borough of Rotherham.

The physical features of the western portion show a land rise from 100 to 518 O.D., the highest point on the watershed of the Rivers Dearne and Don, which passes through Brampton Bierlow and Wentworth. The drainage of the northern portion of this area passes to the stream forming the boundary of the Union, and that of the southern portion to the Wentworth ponds or small streams in the Rawmarsh or Swinton Urban Districts, and thence to the River Don.

The eastern portion of the district shows three drainage areas: (1) the southern part, embracing the eight parishes of Aston, Brampton, Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Orgreave, Treeton, Ulley and Whiston, drains to the River Rother; (2) the eastern part, embracing the parishes of Bramley, Hooton Levitt, Laughton and Maltby and part of Ravenfield, drains to the Firbeck Dike, thence to the River Ryton in Nottinghamshire, which later becomes the River Idle at Bawtry, and thence to the River Trent. The lowest part of this area is at the extreme eastern boundary of Maltby, which is 50 O.D., and the highest is 483 O.D. at the boundary of the parishes of Bramley and Wickersley on the main road from Rotherham to Maltby; (3) the parishes of Dalton, Thrybergh, Ravenfield and Hooton Roberts drain by small streams to the River Don.

The district is fairly well provided with main roads. The parishes in which coal is worked have been provided with railway facilities, the two most recent extensions being the South Yorkshire Joint Railway and the Midland and Great Central Railway, which pass through the eastern portion of the district.

The principal occupations of the male population in the order of numbers are as follow: Mining 7,409, Agriculture 854, Chemical Workers 811, Transport 560, Builders and Bricklayers 541, and Stationary Engine Drivers 346. Mining is the principal industry and is spreading eastwards. The latest new pits are at Thurcroft in the Laughton-en-le-Morthen parish, and at Maltby parish.

The growth of the District since 1801 was steady up to 1891, when the population reached 13,646; then the new colliery developments began to bring abnormal growth, the population reaching 16,982 in 1901, then 27,849 in 1911, and 37,935 in 1921.

Government Assisted Housing Scheme, 1919.—Under this scheme the Council estimated their needs to be 1,190 houses, and they put forward a scheme for 680 houses, but the Government in cutting down their scheme restricted the Council to 436 houses, and these are completed.

Water Supply.—The District Council have provided for most of the parishes a public water supply, obtained in bulk from the Sheffield Corporation. The provision of a water tower has improved the supply to the eastern parishes.

Public Scavenging is satisfactorily carried out.

Isolation Hospital.—The Council are partners with Kiveton Park in the General Infectious Diseases Hospital at Swallownest and Wathwood, and the Small Pox Hospitals in the Brampton-en-le-Morthen parish and at Hoover.

Slaughter-houses.—The 25 slaughterhouses are licensed annually. The rules of the Ministry of Health do not appear to have been followed as 4 premises abut on dwelling-houses, 3 are within 15 feet, 7—15 feet to 30 feet, and 2—5 to 100 feet, 2 only being 100 feet from houses. About 84 per cent. of the premises have the public water supply laid on, the remainder having water from wells. The floors upon the whole are good, being generally of concrete. A few, however, need attention.

About half of the premises have hard, smooth, impervious wall surfaces to a reasonable height, and the remainder ought to be brought into line with them. The drainage on the whole is good, a few premises needing attention.

The removal of garbage needs attention here and there. The provision of suitable galvanized iron bins should be insisted upon and the practice of depositing garbage into middens stopped. The affixing of notices to premises describing what they are has not been carried out, but is being put in hand.

Cowsheds.—The annual reports of the local Medical Officer of Health from 1914 to 1920 give the number of cowkeepers on the register as 158 and the cowsheds as 289. On an average 135 premises have been inspected per annum.

The following table shows that 68 per cent. of the cowsheds are below the required standard of 800 cubic feet of air space per animal.

	Cubic feet of air space per animal.							Total No. of Cowsheds.
	300 to 400.	400 to 500.	500 to 600.	600 to 700.	700 to 800.	800 to 900.	Over 900.	
No. of Cowsheds	10	43	46	33	25	14	19	190

The deficiency is accounted for in many instances by the cowsheds being from 7ft. to 8ft. 6in. in height, so that a hay loft overhead may be provided. Forty-six of the sheds have no permanent ventilation and 28 are without windows or skylights. The lighting and ventilation of other sheds are unsatisfactory and so are the floors of many others. In some the drainage is defective and the cleansing of the sheds generally.

Town's water is laid on to 113 of the sheds and the remainder obtain their water from springs, wells, ponds or streams.

Other Public Health Services are dealt with in the notes on each parish.

ASTON-CUM-AUGHTON.

From 1801 to 1851 the population remained about stationary, but has been increased to 4,489 in 1921, due largely to mining, which is the principal industry. Centres of population number six, namely, Swallownest 526 houses, Aston 40 houses, Aughton 104 houses, Fence 74 houses, Aston Terrace 110 houses, and Netherthorpe 22 houses, the remaining houses being isolated. A public water supply is provided and laid on to most of the houses.

ASTON.—Our notes record some low standard houses, some unfit; covered privy middens in two cases abut on houses. Conversions of privy middens to water closets are taking place. Yards and street surfaces need attention. Two houses in Well Lane obtain water from a well there.

ASTON TERRACE.—Some houses have leaky roofs, and in many instances walls are damp at ground level, and require pointing or rendering with cement. The common yards need attention, and the approach road is very bad. Covered privy middens are prevalent; at one block the midden measured 11' x 5' 6". (Privies have been converted since 1921.)

AUGHTON has some very old stone-built houses. Many are damp from lack of damp courses and being built to earth, or from defective eave or fall spouts; some are unfit for habitation. The modern houses are of the through type, built of brick. Privy middens are in use, two abutting on house walls; conversions to water closets have been made. Yard surfaces need attention.

FENCE.—The houses here are of the through type, built of brick, but a few are back-to-back. Some of the older houses are built into the earth and are damp. Yard surfaces need attention, but some have recently been asphalted. Conversions of privy middens are being pressed. (Completed since 1921.)

SWALLOWNEST comprises mostly fairly modern through houses, built of brick. In the older houses the usual defects exist. Some are unfit, a few are back-to-back, and there are some obstructive buildings. Privy middens were noted, some of them open. The modern houses have an asphalted space at the rear, but at the older property there are common yards that need attention, and private streets need to be made satisfactory. Pigs and fowls are kept in unsuitable places and premises.

Twelve houses have been built in this parish under the Government Housing Scheme of 1919.

NETHERTHORPE possesses some low standard houses, short of light, low and damp. The sanitary conveniences are in part privy middens, some of them open. The club room at the Inn is occupied as a dwelling. It is entirely unsuitable for this purpose, but now (1924) ceases to be occupied.

BRAMLEY.

The population from 1801 to 1901 varied from 238 to 431, but by 1921 it had increased to 2,037, owing to the growth of coal mining in the adjoining parishes.

The housing conditions in the older portion are of a low standard, the houses being built of stone, and many unfit. The modern houses are through ones, built of brick. Sixty-eight houses have been erected under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919.

The village is sewered, and outfall works are provided.

The public water supply is laid through the village, and quite recently a water tower has been erected in the parish to provide extra storage for this and other parishes, and give an extra head of pressure.

The privy midden (127) is prevalent, and a few pan closets (5) exist.

Scavenging is undertaken by the District Council.

BRAMPTON BIERLOW.

Here the population increased from 300 in 1801 to 1,573 at the Census of 1921, due to colliery development. The principal centre of population is at Concrete, where the Colliery Company built 106 houses of concrete, hence the name. There are about 21 houses at Brampton, 35 at Packman Road, 22 at Street and 10 at Lee Brook, the remainder being scattered.

Sixty houses have been built in this parish under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme, 1919.

A public water supply is provided for Concrete, Brampton Village, Packman Row and Street. Some isolated houses have well supplies.

Public scavenging is in force in the district.

CONCRETE.—The 106 houses here are in eight blocks, built of concrete, some of which are exhibiting cracked walls, others the cement rendering is falling away, and chimneys present a dilapidated appearance. Repairs to yard surfaces are necessary. (Work in progress—1924.)

Street surfaces are bad, and surface drainage is inadequate.

The privy midden prevails, the floors of which are below ground, and they need conversion to water closets.

At the time of inspection the scavenging was unsatisfactory. (Now improved—1924.)

The sewage is taken to sewage works and treated there.

BRAMPTON.—Here is some old property with low rooms, inadequate lighting, some houses back to earth, others damp, and with fall and eaves spouting in disrepair.

The privy midden prevails, there being only seven water closets.

Some houses are drained to a ditch, which was offensive.

PACKMAN ROAD consists of fairly modern through houses, with water closets drained by agreement into the sewers of the Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.

Some of the house cellars become flooded in rainy weather.

STREET has some low standard old houses, with perished walls, low rooms (5' 6" to 6' 9" in height), bad lighting, and dampness; some are unfit.

Privy middens are in use—some fairly good, but three are open.

The sewage is discharged untreated into Brook Dyke.

At LEE BROOK, open, wet and foul middens of large size were noted.

The sewage goes to the same stream as from Street. From some old low standard houses at Western Cottages the sewage goes to a pond. At Counting Houses are some open privy middens, and the drainage goes to a cesspool with overflow to the roadside ditch. Lee Cottages have open privy middens, and exhibit a deposit of household refuse (about 19 yards in length), which needs attention, as also does that at Coaley Lane Cottages.

BRAMPTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN.

Up to the opening of the Thurcroft Colliery in the adjoining parish of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, this parish was purely rural with its population centred in the village of 31 houses. To-day the bulk of the population is a mining one with 180 houses at a new centre called Thurcroft on the eastern boundary of the parish, at the junction of Woodhouse Green Lane with Green Harbour Road.

THE VILLAGE OF BRAMPTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN consists almost entirely of old houses, built of local stone, which exhibit extensive signs of decay and dilapidation, there being scarcely a house that does not call for action under the Housing Acts—in fact most of them are worn out.

A public supply of water has been provided for the village, which is considered a great boon in comparison with the old well system. There is no proper system of sewerage; sewage is discharged on to the land off Toad Lane in the east side of the village, and to a roadside pond at the south end of the village, and some to a cesspool.

The privy midden is the principal excrement receptacle, and some of them are of the open type.

There are six farms in the village which produce milk.

THURCROFT—BRAMPTON PORTION.—All the 180 houses have been built since the opening of the Thurcroft pit. There is a public water supply and a sewerage system, the sewage being connected with the Laughton portion of Thurcroft, and is treated at the joint works of Slade Hooton.

Seventy-six houses have been built here under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919.

BRINSWORTH.

This parish showed little variation in growth between 1801 and 1891, then the railway and colliery influences caused a rise to 891 in 1901, and to 2,421 to-day inhabiting three centres, viz., Rotherham Main (about 358 houses), White Hill (25 houses), and the old village of Brinsworth (24 houses). The modern through houses at Rotherham Main belong to the Colliery Company or the Midland Railway Company. All are in fairly good condition, but a few defective fall and eaves spouts claim attention.

There is a public water supply.

Good work has been done in regard to conversion of privies to water closets.

The scavenging is fairly satisfactory.

The house drains are trapped from the sewers, and the district is sewered and outfall works are provided. (Now—1924—drained into Borough of Rotherham sewer.)

The front streets are in fair condition, but back and side streets and some of the common yards are not. Poultry is kept in a few yards.

At Whitehill the houses are of the good modern through type.

Brinsworth Village is the original centre of the parish, and shows some poor low standard houses with the usual defects of bad lighting, low ceilings, defective walls and spouting, also privy middens—some foul and open. A drainage scheme is needed. (Sewer has been extended to take whole village and most privies have been converted and repairs completed—1924.)

Under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919, 40 houses have been built in this parish.

CATCLIFFE.

Remained practically stationary as regards population till the colliery influences became felt and raised the number of inhabitants to 1,771 in 1921. The houses (326) are clustered in the north east corner of the parish, the old village being a nucleus with the usual story of time. Some good work has been done to some old property in School Lane.

The modern through type houses of brick developed minor defects in some during the war, which call for attention, likewise the surfaces of Frederick and Victoria Streets, and those of several of the common yards.

The public water supply passes through the village, and has been a great aid to the conversion of privies to water closets. The Council have done good work in this respect, 75 per cent. of the sanitary conveniences being water closets.

Public scavenging by contract is in operation, and the work was being done in a satisfactory manner.

The village is sewered, and the sewage is treated at the Catcliffe and Treeton Joint Outfall Works, which were being extended at the time of our inspection.

DALTON.

Numbered in 1801 some 225 persons and showed no marked alteration till 1911, when the opening of the Silverwood Colliery accounted for the increase to 3,248, which further rose to 3,571 at the Census of 1921.

The population is concentrated in three centres, (1) Dalton Magna (12 houses), (2) Dalton Parish (33 houses) and (3) Dalton Brook (430 houses), this latter locality being the modern centre built near the foot of Near Dalton Lane.

The bulk of the Dalton Brook houses was built to the specification of the Dalton Main Colliery Company by a private contractor, and, as was the practice at that time, the Company leased the houses from the builder.

Under the Government Housing Scheme of 1919, 20 houses have been built in this parish.

Privy middens were provided at first, but by the assistance of the Rural District Council these have been converted into water closets, there being one for each house.

The district is sewered, and the sewage conveyed to the Dalton and Thrybergh Joint Works.

Water supply and public scavenging are provided.

DALTON MAGNA consists mainly of old farms and low standard cottages. The water supply is from springs and wells. The sanitary conveniences are privy middens. There is no system of drainage.

DALTON PARVA.—Here, too, the houses are mainly old and of low standard; some are built back to earth, and others are unfit. Privy middens prevail, with a few pail closets. Sewers are provided, and are joined up with the Dalton Brook sewers.

HOOTON LEVITT.

This parish increased in population from 73 in 1801 to 125 in 1921, owing to the opening of the Maltby Coal Pit.

Eighteen of the 22 houses are cottages, which, with the exception of two, are old; some present a neglected, worn-out appearance.

The public water supply is provided, but in some instances only by stand pipes.

There is no system of sewerage, and the drains discharge into cesspools or on to land. Privy middens, some foul and open, are in use.

HOOTON ROBERTS

with its population tells a different story. It was 158 in 1801, 241 in 1861, and in 1921 only 187, probably owing to its isolated position away from the centres of new development in the coal field.

The village is situate alongside the Rotherham and Doncaster main road, with the characteristic, badly weathered local stone houses of a low standard type, some damp, built to earth, lacking eaves or fall spouts, deficient in light; some are unfit.

The water supply is one provided by Earl Fitzwilliam from a spring. There is a storage reservoir, and mains are laid through the village and into most of the houses.

There is no system of sewerage, and sewage is discharged into a stream.

Privy middens prevail, and scavenging is undertaken by the Council's Contractor.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN.

This parish has had its ups and downs in population since 1801, when it had a population of 614, until the opening of the Dinnington Coal Pit, when it rose in 1911 to 1,859; then, on the opening of the Thurcroft Pit at Laughton, it further increased to 2,679 in 1921.

It was an agricultural parish until the colliery development caused new erections at Laughton Common and in Laughton Village, and later at Thurcroft.

BROOKHOUSE consists of about 30 houses adjoining the Hooton Brook, which are the usual low standard stone built houses, many bordering on unfitness; some are unfit, and others are built into earth 5' to 7' 6", damp, and others need repairs to walls and roofs, and the spouting is bad generally.

Privy middens are prevalent, some open, and there are some pail closets. Drainage goes to the Thurcroft and Laughton Joint Sewage Works.

Sheffield water is distributed, but the householders prefer local well waters.

CARR is an old hamlet, with about 14 scattered houses, weather worn and in need of repair, with no systematic drainage, and sewage flows to cesspools, streams, or land. Privy middens prevail. The water supply has been deficient. A scheme is under consideration for a public supply.

SLADE HOOTON is another old centre of population, consisting of about 15 more or less decayed houses. One is unfit. Privy middens prevail. The hamlet is sewered to the Thurcroft and Laughton Outfall Works.

LAUGHTON VILLAGE, of about 140 houses, was the principal centre of population in olden days. It has been considerably enlarged by the erection of modern through houses mainly at Workhouse Hill, alongside the St. John's Road.

The older houses are built of local limestone and are of a low standard, similar to what have been described at other villages hereabouts. Some are unfit.

Privy middens prevail at both the old and new houses, some foul and open, with a few pail closets. Water supply and scavenging are provided. Some good road improvements have been recently carried out. The village is sewered, and the sewage is dealt with at the joint works below Hooton Bridge.

LAUGHTON COMMON, of about 128 houses, came into existence owing to the sinking of the Dinnington pit in the adjoining parish.

The houses are of the modern through type. Those near the railway station have gardens at the rear, while those at Granville Street have common yards.

Streets and Yards.—Near the station the main road is curbed and channelled. The footpath at the northern end of Hangman's Lane is dangerous, especially for travellers at night. The front street at Granville Street is macadamised, curbed, and the footpaths asphalted. The back streets or common yards were unsatisfactory, and this condition is aggravated by the field alongside the ashplaces being open to the yards and used as a playground by the children, and, as it contains pools of water mixed with household refuse, there is danger to health.

The conveniences at Granville Street have been converted to water closets. This area is sewered and drained to a sump, from whence it is pumped to the Laughton Village sewers, and then to the joint outfall works.

THURCROFT is an entirely new centre of population, built at the junction of Sandy Lane with three other lanes, to meet accommodation for the workers at Thurcroft Pit. The houses are all through houses, built of brick, and laid out on up-to-date methods.

The water supply is obtained from the Colliery Company. The area is sewered and the sewage treated at the joint works at Hooton Bridge.

The sanitary conveniences are mainly water closets.

MALTBY.

The population did not reach more than 815 till the opening out of the Maltby Main Colliery between 1901 and 1911, which caused it to rise to 1,700. At the 1921 Census a population of 7,531 was recorded.

Now there is an intermingling of the old and new centres of population, although when the new village was designed it was separated from it. The old agricultural village forms a small part of the housing area of the parish. Many of the dwellings are of low standard. Closing Orders made in 1919 on unfit houses have not yet been discharged or the houses made good, or demolished; defects exist as have been recorded on similar houses, and already described in regard to old houses in adjoining parishes.

The new colliery village was one of the earliest of the so-called model villages erected in mining centres in South Yorkshire. Its principal feature was a circular open space, with four radial roads running from it. In the quadrants nearest the centre there was a ring of superior type houses, built in pairs, or a church, parsonage, etc., then another circular road with three blocks of eight houses in each quadrant, then the intervening space between the Retford Road and Muglet Lane was suitably divided into plots for houses, a school, institute, etc. At the date of our inspection 926 houses had been built in seven types, and a new centre for 524 houses was being developed by the Colliery Company at Herne Hill, and 58 of them were then in course of construction.

The Rural District Council had acquired the Maltby Hall estate under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919. Of the 16 acres, $2\frac{1}{2}$ are set apart for recreational purposes, and the remainder for 160 houses, of which 42 parlour houses had been erected. On another site adjoining the Rotherham and Bawtry Road 16 scullery houses have been erected under the same scheme.

The District Council in the earlier days of the growth of the model village experienced special difficulties in the provision of sewers and sewage disposal works. Sewers were provided and outfall works in the valley alongside Hooton Dike below Hooton Levitt Mill, but these works became insufficient to deal with the later growth, and new works were projected at Maltby Low Common.

A public water supply has been provided by the District Council, but owing to the rapid growth of the district became insufficient, and the construction of the water tower in Bramley was intended to overcome this defect.

Sanitary Conveniences.—In the old village privy middens prevailed, which are, however, being converted into water closets. At the new houses, water closets and ash bins are provided, and public scavenging, which was not quite satisfactory, is in force in the district.

The surface drainage of the streets in the new village is not adequate, and the kerbs provided for the footpaths are of very poor material and are already in a badly worn state.

STONE.—A hamlet of about a dozen houses lies in the eastern part of the parish alongside the Retford Road at Sandbeck Park. There are three pairs of modern cottages and the rest are very old, low standard houses, in need of extensive repairs, some being unfit. There is no proper system of drainage, and fouled water has to be thrown on to gardens, etc. The public water supply is laid on to the houses. Pail closets and privy middens are provided.

ORGREAVE.

In 1801 it had a population of 45, and in 1921 152, owing to coal workings in the neighbourhood. There are 31 houses, mainly at the Four Lane Ends, where there are 12 modern brick through houses, which have the public water supply laid on and are drained to a small septic tank. The closets are privy middens.

Six houses at the Land Sale Colliery yard are of an older type. Some have had their walls rendered, but it is falling away in patches. The privy middens need attention. These houses are said to be drained to an old pit shaft.

The rest of the houses are scattered.

RAVENFIELD.

The population fluctuated from 172 in 1801 until 1901, when it reached 217, then the opening of the Silverwood Colliery caused a rise to 352 at the census of 1921.

The population has concentrated at Ravenfield with 35 houses, and Silverwood with 34 houses, the remainder of the houses being scattered.

RAVENFIELD.—This ancient village gives evidence of the scars of time and exhibits a neglected appearance. Some houses have step-ladders for access to bedrooms, and some are unfit.

A public water supply is laid on to most of the houses. The house drains are trapped off from the sewer, which discharges into the fishponds in the park. (Tank and filter provided since 1921.)

Refuse disposal is by privy midden closets, some open. Scavenging has to be done by either owners or occupiers, and is unsatisfactorily performed.

SILVERWOOD consists of modern through houses erected by the Colliery Company for their work-people, and they have a public supply of water. They are drained to one of the spoil banks of the pit.

The houses have privy middens, which, when proper outfall works are provided, should be converted to water closets.

There are a few bungalows of wood or iron in isolated places. Some of them are without a proper water supply. (Water laid on and sewer extended since 1921.)

THRYBERGH.

In 1801 a population of 247 was recorded. The colliery developments at the Silverwood Pit in the adjoining parish of Dalton have influenced the population movements. In 1901 the population was 489, but in 1921 it had reached 2,857.

This parish demonstrates again the extraordinary effect on an old agricultural parish of the opening of a new colliery. The old village straggled for about half a mile alongside the Doncaster and Rotherham main road, with the Parish Church and the school in the centre, and the bulk of the houses around the smithy at the southern end. As the colliery developed, houses were built at Whinney Hill on the triangular piece of land between the main road and Old Gate Lane.

Seventy-two houses under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme of 1919 have been built in this parish.

THRYBERGH comprises about 40 houses built of badly weathered local limestone, showing damp walls and the usual defects as to light, etc., already described in this type of house. The public water supply is laid on to most of the houses. There is no proper drainage scheme. About a dozen houses at the northern end drain to a tank, and about 20 at the southern end to a stream and the fishponds in Thrybergh park. Two houses drain on to the Doncaster main road, causing a nuisance, so does the drainage from the Old Oak Farm.

The privy midden system is utilised and the scavenging is done by the Council's contractor.

WHINNEY HILL has about 440 houses, all of modern construction and all through houses. Most of the yards are asphalted, and at one large common yard, where about 9 feet adjoining the rear of the houses are asphalted, some of it is breaking up and needs re-laying.

A public water supply is laid on to all the houses.

Originally most of the houses were provided with privy middens, but the Council have done good work in having them converted to fresh water closets.

The area is sewered and the sewage dealt with at the Dalton and Thrybergh joint outfall works.

The public scavenging appears to be well attended to here.

As a rule the front streets are in good condition, but the back streets need better surface drainage, and Cross Street has a bad surface.

TREETON.

Had a population almost stationary until 1871, when the colliery influence raised it to 1,969 in 1901, at which it still remains, and is centred around the old village of 40 dwellings with modern extensions on the west side of the railway, along Well Lane, Bole Hill and Treeton Wood, and the condition of these houses depends largely on age. Mill Cottage abuts on a slaughter-house and is built to earth. The modern type through houses are unfortunately built in long rows, as a rule. Some show lack of repair, and others subsidences due to coal workings.

Sewers are provided and sewage is treated at the Treeton and Catcliffe Joint Outfall Works. A few houses are drained to cesspools.

A public water supply is distributed. Three use springs.

Pail closets and privy middens exist. The Council are taking steps to convert to the freshwater flushing system. Some dilapidated ashpits were noted. (Many conversions carried out since 1921.)

The scavenging is undertaken by a contractor to the Council, and appears to be fairly well carried out.

Common yards are prevalent. Most of them have been asphalted, but some of them, especially at Bole Hill, need renewal.

The front street surfaces are generally in fair condition. Some of the back streets need attention and the side street between 206 and 207 Bole Hill.

Twelve houses have been built under the Government Assisted Housing Scheme in this parish.

ULLEY.

An agricultural village where the population varied very little since 1801, when it was 196, in 1911—239, and in 1921 declined to 225. Of 50 houses in the parish 44 are in the village. There are 6 isolated houses. The majority of the houses are built of stone, very old and weather worn; some are unfit for habitation. The few modern houses are built of brick.

A public water supply passes through the village and most of the houses are connected to it. At the time of our visit a lead pipe about a quarter of a mile in length was being laid to two houses.

There is no proper system of sewerage. The sewage of the western portion of the village (about 16 houses) is carried to a small purification plant on some waste land in Ulley Lane, the effluent flowing down the lane to the Ulley Reservoir of the Rotherham Corporation. About 16 houses are drained in an easterly direction to some tanks in Carr Lane from whence the effluent goes to a roadside ditch, and five cottages at the ponds are drained to cesspools, one of which overflows into and pollutes the pond.

The privy midden is the type of convenience. Some are open.

The village school is not in a satisfactory condition.

The churchyard appears to be in need of extension.

WENTWORTH.

This parish shows a gradual growth of population from 978 in 1801 to 1,949 in 1911, after which it fell to 1,811 at the census of 1921.

There are three centres of population—Wentworth 156 houses, Harley 83 houses, and Thorpe Hesley 93 houses.

WENTWORTH.—Most of the houses are old and built of local stone, which has weathered badly, some with outer walls showing a dilapidated appearance. Some are built back to earth. Dampness is a common defect. Special features are the paved approaches to the houses, yard paving and house drainage.

Most of the houses are connected to the water mains that pass through the village.

Privy middens prevail, open, wet and foul. They should be superseded by ashbins and water closets. Several places are provided in the village for the reception of ashes and no public scavenging, owners or occupiers arranging for the removal of refuse, etc.

HARLEY is situate at the north-west corner of the parish. Some of the more modern houses were built about 60 years ago, others are of the old stone type, which need attention. Instances were noted where the fall pipes are too short, and as a consequence rain water flows down the wall into the foundations.

A public supply of water is laid on to the houses.

Sewers are provided which discharge into small outfall works on the eastern side of the village. Privy middens prevail, some badly placed; here and there is insufficient accommodation.

Poultry is kept in some places so as to be a nuisance.

No public scavenging; refuse is deposited on land at the east side of the village too near houses.

Yard paving and street surfaces need attention.

THORPE HESLEY. The parish boundary here is most complex and absurd, so that it is difficult for the uninitiated to distinguish houses in Wentworth and in the County Borough of Rotherham.

Many old houses present a general dilapidated appearance. Some are unfit. There are a few modern houses in Barnsley Road. There is a public water supply, and the village is drained by a Joint Scheme and treated at joint outfalls with Rotherham Corporation. Privy middens are provided, some of them open, wet and foul. Scavenging by owners or occupiers. Evidences of neglect were noted. (Scavenging by Council since 1921.)

Of the isolated properties in the parish, Barley Hill Cottages (12) are in a very defective state. Some are unfit. Closing orders were made on some of them in 1920, but the houses are still occupied.

WHISTON.

Had a population of 1,311 in 1891, then new colliery developments caused it to rise to 2,075 in 1921.

Population centres at Whiston Village (200 houses) and Canklow (136 houses), with small aggregations at Guilthwaite, Morthen, and Upper Whiston.

WHISTON VILLAGE is built on rising ground on both sides of Whiston Brook. Many old stone-built houses tell the same story of defects. Most of the houses obtain water from stand pipes fed from the Pinch Mill supply of the Rotherham Corporation; a few houses have the water laid on, and others use wells.

Sewers and outfall works are provided. Privy middens are common, some open, wet and foul, others badly placed, insufficient, and in need of reconstruction.

Public scavenging is by contract, and was not entirely satisfactory.

Yard paving is needed in places, and pigs and poultry are kept too near houses.

CANKLOW. The houses here are modern—built to meet the needs of the colliery development at the Rotherham Main Pit. The public water supply is laid on to the houses and good work has been done by the Rural District Council in the conversion of privies to the water carriage system.

The houses are well drained, and sewers provided, together with outfall works.

There are many common backyards which have been asphalted, but at the time of our inspection they were breaking up and needed repair.

MORTHEN consists of about 15 houses, old, but generally in fair condition; some need repairs. The water supply is from wells; the drainage is to cesspools, and privy middens are the usual form of sanitary convenience.

GUILTHWAITE comprises about 20 houses, mostly old and defective, with a worn out appearance. The privy middens are common. No systematic sewerage, cesspools being in use. At the time of our visit the water supply, which was from wells, had failed, and the Rural District Council were carting water to the houses. (Water laid on since 1921.)

UPPER WHISTON comprises 7 houses. Poplar Farm cottages need improvement. The others are fairly modern. The public pump failed at the time of our visit and the Rural District Council were carting water to the houses. Drainage to cesspools. Privy middens are the type of sanitary convenience. (Water laid on since 1921.)

WICKERSLEY.

The population was 270 in 1801, but colliery developments in adjoining parishes caused a rise to 1,004 in 1921.

This village of about 220 dwellings is situate on the Trent-Don Watershed, in a wind swept position alongside and off the Rotherham and Tickhill main road. The houses are mostly old, built of local stone badly weathered, and many rooms are low, some only 6' 8" to 6' 9" in height, some badly lighted, damp and dilapidated, and some unfit.

A few modern houses, some of them of wood, have been built since the war, and some of brick and concrete were in course of erection at the time of our inspection.

A public water supply is laid on to the village, but utilised by only half of the houses, the occupants of the others being dependent on wells. In some cases water was having to be carried an unreasonable distance, owing to the failure of some of the wells. (Most of the houses connected to main since 1921.)

No proper system of sewerage exists, about 45% of the houses draining to cesspools. Some primitive drainage exists and some houses have no drainage, fouled waters, etc., having to be thrown on to gardens, etc. (Sewerage system and two outfall works completed since 1921, but about 50 cesspools still exist.)

Privy middens are the principal refuse receptacles. There are some pail closets and a few water closets. Many of the middens are defective and some are open, wet and foul.

Scavenging is carried out by the Council's Contractor, but was not satisfactory. (Improved—1924—recently.)

It was noted that pigs were kept too near houses.

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PAST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.	Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.
1 Cleanliness of Roadways and Domestic Premises	More attention required to the construction of streets and roads and paving of back yards.	In more populous parts some private or back street surfaces are not satisfactory, and yard surfaces in some localities are in cases unpaved and in others have strips of paving. In other localities such as Dalton and Whinney Hill yard paving is satisfactory.
2 Sewerage and Drainage	Populous parts are sewered to outfall works, but there is want of sewers at Ulley, Brampton old village, Brinsworth and Wickersley, and some sewage disposal works are now inadequate.	The larger villages have been dealt with as stated in Column 2, and outfall works provided. R.D.C. energetic except at such places as Ulley, Brampton old village, Wickersley, and Brinsworth village which need attention, and some outfall works are getting inadequate owing to growth of population.
3 Excrement Removal and Disposal	In 1913 systematic conversion of middens and pail closets undertaken. Up to end of 1920 no less than 1516 conversions had been effected.	Approximately 70 per cent. are on water carriage system. Conversions are being energetically put through. The Rotherham R.D. will compare favourably in this regard with any Rural District in County.
4 Scavenging and Refuse Removal	Public scavenging provided except in Wentworth, Ulley, Ravenfield, Hooton Levitt, where scavenging is done by owners or occupiers, and in Brampton-en-le-Morthen, where Thurcroft portion is scavenged by Colliery Coy. and other by occupiers.	Improvement of scavenging needed at Concrete; public scavenging should be adopted at Wentworth and Thorpe Hesley.
5 Water Supply	Many extensions to works of water supply. At end of 1920 there were: 5,215 houses connected to Council's mains; 1,317 houses on other branch supplies; 451 houses supplied from wells, springs, etc.	Wells had given out at Guilthwaite and Upper Whiston, and supplies were being afforded by water cart.* At Bramley, Laughton, Whiston and Wickersley, many houses still dependent upon springs, wells, etc., or water not laid into houses.
6 Dwelling Houses	Scarcity of houses. Housing schemes in hand, and some houses are being erected by private enterprise. In 1919 estimated that about 1,000 new houses required to relieve overcrowding, a further 250 to 300 to replace condemned houses and those comprising unhealthy areas, and possibly a further 2,000 to meet new requirements at Maltby, Thurcroft, Orgreave and Brampton Bierlow, and replace other houses falling below a reasonable standard.	Overcrowding prevalent at such places as Dalton, Maltby, etc. Housing schemes in hand, but inadequate. Unfit houses occupied because of housing shortage.

* Water main since extended to these places.

Heading.	Reference in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health since 1911.			Condition when inspected by County Medical Officer in 1921.
7 Abatement of Nuisances	1919	1920	1921	Abatement of nuisances energetically carried on, so far as the limited staff permits. Cases of animals or fowls kept so as to be a nuisance, and dirty yard surfaces also exist. (A qualified Assistant Inspector has since replaced an unqualified one.)
	Inspections made	3,000	3,259	
	Nuisances reported	590	599	
	Nuisances abated	620	601	
	Still outstanding	40	38	
8 Isolation Hospitals	There are two for general infectious diseases, viz.: (1) The South Rotherham and Kiveton Park Hospital at Swallownest (32 beds); (2) Wath, Swinton and District Hospital at Wath Wood (45 beds). Also two smallpox hospitals: (1) Brampton-en-le-Morthen (12 beds); (2) Hooper (13 beds).			The Swallownest Hospital is in need of extension.
9 Disinfectors and Ambulances	The disinfecting apparatus and ambulances are at each Hospital. Two modern motor ambulances and two horse-drawn smallpox ambulances kept.			As in Column 2.
10 Public Mortuary	None, except at Hospitals.			As in Column 2.
11 Adoptive Acts	The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, part III, so far as applicable to an R.D. Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—certain Sections in parts II, III and IV within the whole of the district, and section 47 in the parishes of Brinsworth and Tinsley only. The Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888, Section 3.			As in Column 2.
12 Bye-laws and Regulations	Prevention of Nuisances, 1877; Common Lodging-houses, 1877; Houses let in Lodgings, None; Offensive Trades, None; New Streets and Buildings, 1902; Slaughter-houses, 1905; Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1906.			As in Column 2.
13 Burial Grounds	No reference to condition.			Eighteen in district.
14 Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	No samples taken.			See Table XV.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Summary of Sanitary Matters Requiring Attention.

- (1) Provision of additional Inspectorial Staff.
- (2) Increased activity in regard to unfit and defective houses.
- (3) Improvement in the scavenging in some parishes, and the adoption of public scavenging in populous parts, where it is still done by owners or occupiers.
- (4) Better supervision of the Regulated Trades, Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, to bring them up-to-date, and the keeping of suitable records for the same.
- (5) Improvement of yard surfaces and private streets.
- (6) Provision of Bye-laws for Offensive Trades.
- (7) Press on with the good work in regard to privy conversions wherever a suitable water supply and sewers are available.

ROTHERHAM UNION

Map to accompany County Medical Officer's Report

Scale :- 1 Inch to 2 Miles.



REFERENCES

Union Boundary
Township Boundaries
County Boundary

Railways
Canals





